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The WOOL SITUATION

TWS-48

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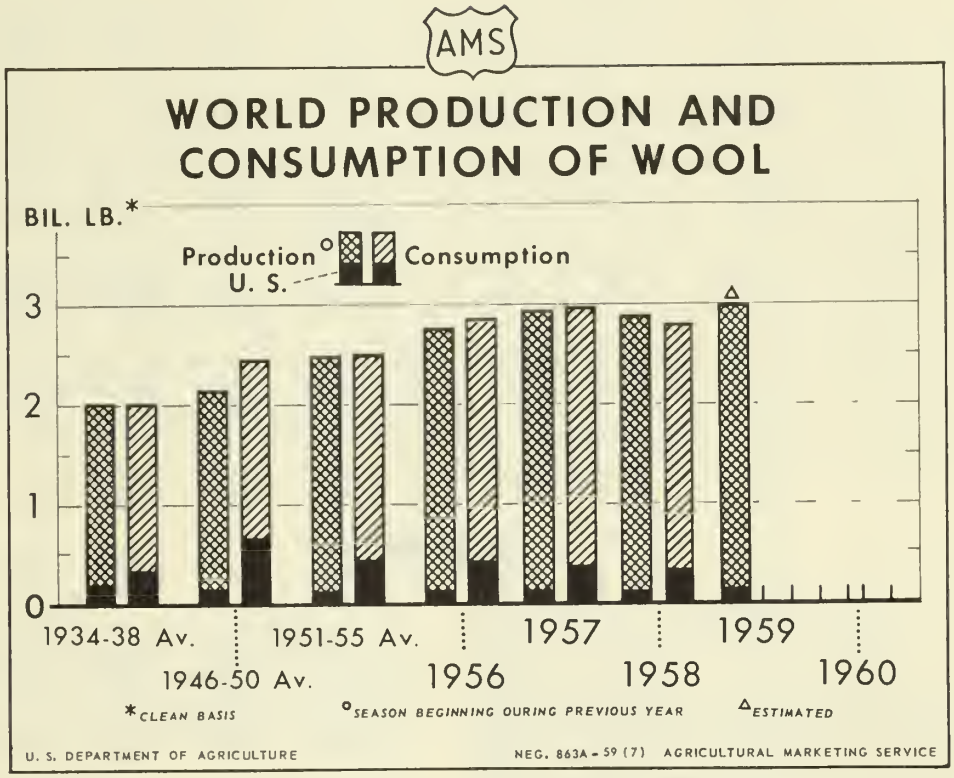

The upward trend in world wool production has been resumed. Production of 2,992 million pounds for 1958-59 was 4 percent higher than the previous season, and 20 percent higher than the 1951-55 average. U. S. production was about the same in 1958-59 as the previous season.

World consumption in 1958 declined 6.0 percent from the 1957 record high. U. S. wool consumption was down 8.7 percent from 1957. However, both foreign and domestic consumption increased during the last quarter of 1958 and have continued to rise during the early part of this year.

Published quarterly by
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part I a - Prices

Item	Unit	1958 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Nov.	Dec.	1959 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Shorn wool														
Average price received by farmers, grease basis	Cents per pound	41.7	36.8	36.2	38.6	38.0	35.2	34.8	35.6	39.2	42.7	42.9	44.1	116
Parity price 1/		70.2	70.7	71.0	70.8	70.8	71.5	71.5	72.1	72.4	72.4	72.1	72.1	102
Farm as percent of parity	Percent	59	52	51	55	54	49	49	49	54	59	60		
Boston, clean basis 2/	Cents per pound													
Domestic														
Graded territory														
Fine good French combing and staple	do.	125.0	113.5	115.0	115.0	113.0	112.5	112.5	107.5	116.5	122.5	122.5	128.5	114
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	115.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	105.9	107.5	102.0	111.3	117.5	117.5	123.5	115
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	107.5	96.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	95.0	97.5	90.6	101.0	107.5	107.5	113.5	119
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	102.5	91.5	90.6	92.5	92.5	92.1	92.5	87.5	96.5	102.5	102.5	108.5	117
Low 1/4 blood	do.	92.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	87.5	80.6	91.0	97.5	97.5	103.5	118
Common and braid	do.	87.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.5	77.5	86.5	92.5	92.6	98.5	119
Graded fleece														
Delaine	do.	129.4	121.5	120.0	120.0	118.0	112.5	112.5	112.5	118.5	122.5	122.5	128.5	109
1/2 blood good French combing and staple	do.	108.8	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	100.5	100.5	93.8	106.7	112.5	112.9	118.6	116
3/8 blood good French combing and staple	do.	93.8	84.7	83.6	88.2	87.5	84.9	91.5	86.0	96.2	102.5	102.5	108.5	124
1/4 blood good French combing and staple	do.	88.8	80.5	80.1	85.5	83.9	82.8	87.0	82.5	91.9	99.5	97.5	103.5	123
Low 1/4 blood	do.	88.8	78.5	73.8	77.5	77.5	80.0	80.0	77.5	86.9	92.5	92.5	98.5	127
Common and braid	do.	87.5	76.5	73.8	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	72.5	81.5	87.5	87.5	93.5	121
Original bag Texas														
Fine 12 months good French combing and staple	do.	128.1	117.5	117.8	120.0	118.0	117.5	117.5	112.5	119.5	127.5	122.5	131.1	111
Fine 8 months (1" and over)	do.	117.5	107.5	108.1	110.0	109.0	97.5	97.5	87.5	102.5	112.5	110.0	113.5	104
Fine fall (3/4" and over)	do.	101.2	92.5	93.1	95.0	95.0	92.5	92.5	82.5	93.5	102.5	102.5	108.5	114
Imported, excluding duty														
Australian														
64's, 70's warp and 1/2 warp	do.	128.8	127.5	127.5	127.5	124.5	107.5	107.5	102.5	108.5	112.5	112.5	116.5	94
64's, 70's good topmaking	do.	123.8	122.5	122.5	122.5	119.5	102.5	102.5	97.5	103.5	107.5	107.5	111.5	93
64's combing	do.	118.8	117.5	117.5	117.5	114.5	97.5	97.5	92.5	98.5	102.5	102.5	106.5	93
58's, 60's combing	do.	108.8	107.5	107.5	107.5	104.5	92.5	92.5	87.5	93.5	97.5	97.5	101.5	97
Montevideo														
0's (58's, 60's)	do.	114.8	114.5	114.5	114.5	106.5	90.2	87.0	91.5	98.5	110.0	111.0	111.0	104
1's (56's)	do.	107.6	107.5	107.5	107.5	97.0	87.8	86.0	89.1	93.8	105.9	107.0	107.0	110
2's (50's)	do.	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	94.5	85.0	82.5	85.5	88.3	102.5	103.5	103.5	110
3's (46's, 48's)	do.	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	83.5	76.2	75.0	75.0	78.0	90.0	91.0	91.0	109
4's (44's)	do.	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	84.5	77.0	75.5	75.5	76.3	85.1	86.0	86.0	102
5's (40's)	do.	96.5	96.5	96.5	96.5	84.5	77.0	75.5	75.5	76.3	85.1	86.0	86.0	102
Buenos Aires														
5's (40's)	do.	74.2	70.3	67.5	67.5	67.5	61.2	60.0	67.0	74.8	80.0	80.0	83.6	124
5/6's (40/36's)	do.	72.2	68.3	65.5	65.5	65.5	59.8	58.0	65.0	72.8	78.0	78.0	83.0	127

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These parity prices are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

THE WOOL SITUATION

APPROVED BY THE OUTLOOK AND SITUATION BOARD, AUGUST 5, 1959

CONTENTS

PAGE

Summary 3
The World Wool Situation 4
World Sheep Numbers Continue To Rise 4
New Record High In World Production 4
Sharp Declines In Consumption Precede Recent Recovery 5
World Trade 6
World Wool Prices Recover Slightly 8
Exporters' Stocks Rose As Users Reduced Holdings 8
The Domestic Market 9
Domestic Mill Consumption Continued to Rise 9
January-June Imports Almost Double Same Period Last Year 9
Trends Indicate Further Rise in Consumption and Imports 9
1959 Growers' Prices Higher Than 1958 10
Growers' Prices Averaged 36.4 Cents for 1958 Season 10
1958 Wool Incentive Payments Rates: 70.3 Percent 10
Domestic Prices At Boston Increase 11
Producer Referendum On Extension of An Agreement With American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. 11
Domestic Shorn Wool Clip Larger In 1959 11
Woolen and Worsted Fabric Production Up Substantially From Last Year 11
Wool's Competitive Position Improves 12
Wool Used By Armed Forces Above Last Year 12
Cuttings of Men's Tailored Clothing and of Women's Outerwear Above Last Year 13
List of Tables 35

SUMMARY

Prices received for shorn wool by United States growers during July 1959 were 16 percent above a year ago. This reflects the general improvement in world wool demand and prices which began in the closing months of 1958, and has continued during the first half of 1959. A further expansion in world supplies and disappearance appears likely in coming months.

World sheep numbers have continued to rise for the twelfth consecutive year and the Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the 1959 numbers at 967 million head, 1.6 percent more than 1958. About two-thirds of this increase is in the USSR.

The first estimate of the 1959-60 world wool production which begins July 1, 1959 in the British Dominion countries and October 1 in South America is 5,445 million pounds, grease basis, or up 135 million pounds or 2.5 percent from the revised estimate for the season just ended. This would result in a new record high. Australia and the U. S.S.R. are the countries indicating the largest increases, while smaller clips are expected in Argentina and Uruguay, because of severe floods.

The 1958 world raw wool consumption of 2,774 million pounds, clean basis, compared with an estimated production during the 1958 season of 2,876 million pounds, clean basis. Consumption in 1958 was 6 percent below the record figure of 1957, reflecting a 9 percent decrease in the United States, and a 10 percent decrease in the foreign free world, but a 7 percent increase in the Communist countries.

During the current season exports from all 5 major surplus producing countries are above last year. Thus the sharp decline of last season has been reversed. In 1958 free world imports of raw wool totaled 2,286 million pounds actual weight, 11 percent below 1957.

In importing countries, more wool was used than was imported or produced by drawing down commercial stocks. However, as a counterpart of this, there was more than a 50 percent increase in stocks in major exporting countries. By mid-1959 exporters had disposed of the bulk of the increase in stocks.

The firm demand in recent months has been reflected in world prices. The Australian season closed with better grades 19 to 23 cents above January but still below a year ago. The coarser grades, however, were selling at or above year earlier prices. Indications are for continued strong prices when the Australian auctions reopen next month.

United States mill consumption of apparel wool during January-June totaled 138.4 million pounds, scoured basis, 36 percent more than last year. Carpet wool consumption during these same months totaled [illegible] million pounds, scoured basis, 76 percent more than a year ago. This is the highest first six months total of

carpet wool since 1950. The total raw wool consumption during January-June 1959 was 224.6 million pounds scoured basis, almost 49 percent more than a year ago.

Reflecting the greatly increased rate of mill use, total imports for consumption during the first six months of 1959 were 172.1 million pounds, clean content, or almost double those of the same period last year. Duty-free imports totaled 112.6 million pounds, dutiable, 59.5 million pounds.

Based on consumption to date, adjusted for normal seasonal variations, a total United States mill consumption of up to 435 million pounds, scoured basis, is indicated for 1959. This assumes that 127 million pounds of apparel wool and 84 million pounds of carpet wool will be used during July-December 1959. In order to maintain carryover stocks at approximately the same level as on January 1, 1959, the projected rate of consumption would call for imports of apparel wool at a rate about 3 times as high as actual imports during July-December, 1958. Imports of carpet wool at approximately three-fourths the rates in July-December 1958 would appear adequate to meet indicated needs.

The average price received for shorn wool by United States growers during July 1959 was 44.1 cents per pound, compared with 38.0 cents in July 1958, and an average price of 36.4 cents for the 1958 season. On the basis of this 1958 season average price, producers are now receiving their incentive payments for the 1958 marketing year. Such payments amount to 70.3 percent of each individual's net receipts from the sale of shorn wool, the amount needed to bring the United States average return up to the incentive level of 62 cents. The 1957 rate of payment was 15.5 percent.

Prices for domestic shorn wool at Boston for the week ending July 31 were 4 to 11 percent higher than the week ending May 22, and 9 to 32 percent higher than those of August 1958.

The estimated 1959 United States shorn wool production is 252 million pounds grease basis, 5 percent more than 1958 and the highest since 1946, primarily reflecting flock expansion that started in 1957. The number of sheep and lambs shorn is estimated at 30.5 million head, 3 percent more than 1958.

During January-March 1959 United States production of woolen and worsted woven goods (except felt) was 17.5 percent above the first quarter of 1958. The production of apparel items was 19 percent above last year, while output of non-apparel items was down 18.5 percent. Consumption of wool in textile items delivered to the Armed Forces during January-March also was substantially above the low level of a year earlier. The number of cuttings of men's tailored clothing and of women's outerwear garments also increased during the first five-six months this year in comparison to last year.

THE WORLD WOOL SITUATION

World Sheep Numbers Continue To Rise

World sheep numbers during 1958-59 continued to rise for the twelfth consecutive year. The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the total in 1959 at 967 million head, or about 1.6 percent more than in 1958 (table 1). This is an increase of 7.6 percent since 1956. Numbers of sheep in the United States are the highest since 1948. They increased 4 percent between 1958 and 1959. About two-thirds of the 15-million-head world increase from a year earlier was in the U.S.S.R. Sheep numbers increased less than 1 percent from a year earlier in foreign free world countries. They remained about the same in the five principal wool exporting countries--Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Argentina, and Uruguay--but gained considerably in Brazil, the United Kingdom, and Turkey.

New Record High In World Production

The first Foreign Agricultural Service estimate of the 1959-60 world wool production is a record 5,445 million pounds, grease basis, up 135 million pounds or 2.5 percent from the revised estimate for 1958-59 (table 8). Included in this estimate for 1959-60 are the 1959 clips of producing countries in the Northern Hemisphere and the 1959-60 clips of the Southern Hemisphere.

An increase of 93 million pounds, or almost 6 percent, is indicated for Australia. The estimate for the U.S.S.R. indicates an increase of 50 million pounds, or about 7 percent. Smaller increases are expected in the United States, United Kingdom, Communist China, Union of South Africa, and New Zealand. Estimated clips for Argentina and Uruguay are reduced from last year owing to heavy floods during 1959. The Argentina clip is expected to be down 23.3 million pounds or about 5 percent, while the estimate for Uruguay is down 16.4 million pounds or about 9 percent. Smaller decreases are indicated in Spain, Brazil, Iran, and several other countries.

Higher output this season will continue the upward trend in world wool production, following a slight decline in 1957-58. World raw wool production in 1958-59 set a new record high of 5,310 million pounds, grease basis, 260 million or 5 percent above 1957-58.

While total raw wool production in the United States changed less than 1 percent from 1957-58 to 1958-59, production in foreign free world countries was up 4 percent from a year earlier. This increase was mainly due to a 10 percent higher clip in Australia, though less significant increases took place also in New Zealand, South Africa, United Kingdom, and Argentina. On the other hand, production was estimated below a year earlier in Uruguay, down 11 percent, and Brazil, down 10 percent, due to high rainfall and unseasonable weather.

Table 1.-Estimated world sheep numbers, by continent or area, 1956-1959

Area	1956	1957	1958	1959	Percentage change 1959 from 1958
	Million	Million	Million	Million	Percent
United States	31.3	30.8	31.3	32.6	+4.2
Foreign free world					
Other North America	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	---
South America	118.4	119.3	124.3	122.6	-1.4
Western Europe	75.8	75.8	78.0	80.6	+3.3
Africa	140.7	144.4	144.5	144.4	-.1
Non-Communistic Asia	135.4	138.9	140.2	141.8	+1.1
Oceania	179.4	192.2	195.4	195.5	+.1
Total	657.5	678.5	690.4	692.9	+.4
Communist bloc countries					
East Europe	41.0	39.4	39.0	39.6	+1.5
U.S.S.R.	103.5	108.0	120.2	129.6	+7.8
China	65.5	69.7	71.0	72.0	+1.4
Total	210.0	217.1	230.2	241.2	+4.8
Total world	898.8	926.4	951.9	966.7	+1.6

Foreign Agricultural Service.

The Communist countries further increased their wool output in 1958-59. The Soviet Union registered about a 11 percent increase, while Communist China was increasing its production about 10 percent.

Sharp Declines In Consumption Precede Recent Recovery

World raw wool consumption in 1958, is estimated by the Commonwealth Economic Committee at 2,774 million pounds , clean basis, compared with an estimated 1958 production of 2,876 million pounds, clean basis. Consumption in 1958 was 6 percent below the record level of a year earlier (table 2). Consumption declined in most major manufacturing countries of Western Europe as well as in the United States, Canada, and Japan, but it appears to have increased further in the less industrial countries and the Soviet bloc.

The United States had a further decrease of 8.7 percent in total raw wool consumption during 1958 after a decline of over 16 percent in 1957, and consumption at 127 million pounds was about the same as the average rate of consumption during 1934-38 (table 3.)

Consumption of raw wool in the foreign free world declined about 10 percent during 1958. Sharpest relative declines occurred in West Germany and the Netherlands, but in terms of poundage the greater declines were in France and the United Kingdom. Certain less industralized countries as well as the Soviet Union continued to increase their use of raw wool. Wool consumption in the Soviet bloc in 1958 was an estimated 7 percent greater than in 1957, more than double the 1934-38 average. Most of recent increases in consumption has been met by increased production within the area (table 3).

World consumption of materials other than virgin wool by the wool textile industry (reused wool, noils, waste, cotton, manmade fibers, and so on) declined more than 100 million pounds or about 8 percent during 1958 compared with the previous year. The reductions were generally proportionate to the decline in overall wool textile manufacturing. However, in the United States the use of the other fibers declined only about 1 percent, while wool consumption declined nearly 9 percent.

Table 2 .--Estimated world production and consumption of wool, clean basis, 1950 to date

Item	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959 2/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Production 1/	2,238	2,330	2,356	2,551	2,580	2,625	2,780	2,933	2,876	2,992
Consumption	2,643	2,315	2,378	2,678	2,578	2,661	2,869	2,955	2,774	---

1/ Production during the season beginning during the previous calendar year.
2/ Preliminary.
Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

Table 3.--Estimated world consumption of virgin wool, clean basis, 1956-58

Area	1956	1957	1958 1/	Percentage change 1958 from 1957
	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Mil. lbs.	Percent
United States	440.8	368.8	336.7	-8.7
Foriegn Free World	1,848.2	1,959.2	1,767.3	-9.8
Communist Countries	580.0	627.0	670.0	+6.9
World Total	2,869.0	2,955.0	2,774.0	-6.1

1/ Preliminary.
Commonwealth Economic Committee.

World Trade

Recent increases in world trade in raw wool and wool products contrast with the severe decline in 1958. The general reduction in international trade during 1958 compared with 1957 may be attributed to the worldwide textile recession which began in the United States in 1956 and reached its peak abroad in 1958. The 1958 decline was general with the exception of exports of wool tops.

Free world imports of virgin wool in 1958 totaled 2,286 million pounds, actual weight. This was the lowest since 1954 and nearly 300 million pounds or 11 percent below 1957. France and Western Germany accounted for 60 percent of the total decline though most major importing countries, with the exception of Japan, reduced purchases. Imports by the United Kingdom declined 2 percent, the United States 5 percent. Australia bore the brunt of the decline in world trade; her exports declined 129 million pounds or 10 percent. Exports from the free world to the Communist countries were estimated at 140 million pounds, about 4 percent more than in 1957. Recovery in exports during the closing months of 1958 kept the total export decline for raw wool much lower than the decline in world imports, while exports of wool tops actually registered an increase.

Data for the 1958-59 season show exports by the 5 major Southern Hemisphere producing countries to be 426 million pounds or 23 percent above the corresponding period of 1957-58. Exports from Argentina, the Union of South Africa, and Uruguay were 207, 58, and 29 million pounds higher, respectively, than a year earlier. Australian exports through June totaled 1,281 million pounds, actual weight, or 9 percent more than the same period a year ago. Latest figures for New Zealand are not yet available, but exports from that country are estimated to be significantly above last season (table 4).

Net exports of wool tops increased about 10 million pounds or 5 percent in 1958 as a result of larger shipments from Australia, the United Kingdom, and Uruguay. Concurrently, free world imports declined 15 million pounds. But, based on export statistics, imports into the Chinese mainland probably rose 60 percent between 1957 and 1958. Imports of noils, waste, recovered or reprocessed wool also declined significantly during

Table 4 .--Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons through June 1/

Exporting country	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
ustralia	1,300	1,171	2/ 1,281
ew Zealand 3/	311	309	331
nion of South Africa	252	218	2/276
rgentina	192	105	2/312
ruguay	86	76	2/105

1/ Season beginning July 1 in Australia, New Zealand, and Union of South frica, and season beginning October 1 in Argentina and Uruguay.
2/ From Foreign Agricultural Service Estimate.
3/ Through March.
Compiled from reports of the Commonwealth Economic Committee.

'58. None of the 4 major importing countries except e United States failed to curtail purchases. Here gain the brunt of the 21-percent decline in world xports was borne by Australia.

World trade in wool yarn and fabric showed a pro-ounced decline from the record high level of 1957. s a result of a general decline in import demand, xports of woolen yarn declined in all of the major exporting countries in 1958, and with the exception of the Netherlands, exports of worsted yarn also declined. Curtailment of demand for raw wool was in part a reflection of reduced world trade of woven fabrics. Free world imports of these manufactures, including blankets, declined 12 percent; the United States was the only major importing country not showing a decline. All of the leading exporters had reductions from a year earlier (table 5).

Table 5.--Statistics of world trade in raw wool, tops, yarn and fabrics, clean basis, 1956-58

	Imports			Exports		
	1956	1957	1958	1956	1957	195[illegible]
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
rade in virgin wool	2,567.0	2,572.0	2,286.0	2,596.0	2,642.0	2,5[illegible]
rade in re-used and reprocessed wool	174.7	175.0	146.1	190.7	200.7	1[illegible]
rade in tops	168.5	165.5	162.9	198.6	188.6	1[illegible]
rade in worsted yarn	75.6	79.5	72.7	110.3	111.7	[illegible]
rade in woolen yarn	20.9	25.7	19.5	29.3	35.3	[illegible]
rade in woven wool fabrics	176.9	194.1	171.1	236.7	253.3	2[illegible]

Commonwealth Economic Committee.

World Wool Prices
Recover Slightly

World wool prices in May 1957 reached the highest point since the Korean conflict. This was followed by a sharp decline in the fall of 1957. The decline in prices began to moderate late in 1958, with the low point reached in January 1959. Prices rose thereafter through mid-April to a level 20 to 26 cents above January 1959. Subsequent declines were short-lived. At the reopening of the London wool sales on July 10, prices were 3 cents below a year ago for good medium fleeces and 15 cents above a year ago for the coaser crossbred fleeces. Despite recent increases prices are still well below the 1957 highs (table 9).

Shorn wool prices on the Dominion markets remained about the same in May as they had been in April with only slight increases in the lower grades. In June, prices declined 3 to 6 cents per pound from May. The decreases were heavier in the coarser grades. June 1959 prices of 56's and finer were 2 to 10 percent less than a year ago, while the coarser grades were 10 to 17 percent above. The Australian auctions for the 1958-59 season closed firm with the finer grades off slightly during the last months. The finer grades closed 3 to 5 percent lower than a year ago while some of the coarser grades were as much as 4 percent higher. It is expected that prices will be firm when the Australian auctions reopen next month.

Foreign wool prices on the Boston market were firm to up slightly in July as compared to June. Prices had been steady in June after a slight increase in May. Australian wool prices increased 4 cents per pound in May, remained the same during June, and increased another 4 cents per pound in July. Uruguayan wool prices increased rather significantly in May with increases of 9 to 14 cents a pound. In June most prices were up about 1 cent and remained steady in July. Argentine wool prices in July were 3 to 5 cents above those in May and June, and about 25 percent above a year earlier. While well above January 1959, Australian wool prices in July on the Boston market are below year-earlier levels 3 to 7 percent. Uruguayan wool prices were 2 to 10 percent higher in July 1959 than a year ago.

Exporters' Stocks Rose As
Users Reduced Holdings

In importing countries, more wool was used than was imported or produced by drawing down commercial stocks (table 6).

Table 6.--World balance sheet for raw wool, clean basis 1955-57 to 1958-59

	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59 1/
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Total supply stocks	287	202	175	270
World clip	2,780	2,933	2,876	2,992
Plus take-off from or less addition to supply stocks	+85	+27	-95	2/135
Total supply taken up (excluding strategic reserves)	2,865	2,960	2,781	3/3,127
World consumption	2,859	2,938	2,790	---
Net change in commercial stocks	+6	+22	-9	---
Commercial stocks as of Jan. 1 of second year shown	784	790	812	803

1/ Preliminary. 2/ This figure represents total supply stocks exluding normal carryover and strategic reserves, estimated to be available at the beginning of 1958-59. 3/ This figure represents the maximum supplies estimated to be available in 1958-59, excluding normal carryover and strategic reserves.

Commonwealth Economic Committee.

As a counterpart of this, however, there was an increase of more than 50 percent in world supply stocks (stocks in exporting countries and those held by government agencies). At the beginning of the 1958-59 season, these stocks totaled 270 million pounds, clean basis, compared to the 175 million pounds held a year earlier.

This increase was mainly in Argentina and Uruguay, where beginning season stocks were estimated at two and a half times greater than those of the previous year. The South African and New Zealand Wool Commissions, through their price support operations, also added to their stocks, and the end-of-season carryover stocks in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa were higher than usual.

Supply stocks will be substantially lower at the end of 1958-59 season. Practically all of the Argentina and Uruguay surplus stocks have already been sold. While the New Zealand and South African Wool Commissions continued to buy in wool during most of the 1958-59 season, they were able to dispose of substantial quantities of their holdings near the end of the season when prices rose.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET

Domestic Mill Consumption Continues To Rise

Domestic mill consumption of apparel wool, scoured basis, totaled 138.4 million pounds during the January-June period this year. This was almost 36 percent or 36 million pounds more than the same period last year. Consumption in June was 27 million pounds, or 8.4 million pounds more than in June 1958. The average weekly rate of consumption of apparel wool in June was 5,404 million pounds as compared to 5,675 million in May 1959, 4,650 million in June 1958, and 5,364 million in June 1957 (table 10).

Based on the normal seasonal variations, consumption during January-June 1959 should be about 52 percent of the year's total. This would indicate that the total mill consumption for 1959 would be close to 265 million pounds, about 22 percent more than in 1958, and about 10 percent above 1957.

The January-June 1959 mill use of carpet wool totaled 86.2 million pounds, scoured basis, 37.1 million pounds or 76 percent over the same period last year. This was the highest first six months' use since 1950. June 1959 consumption was 14.1 million pounds, 120 percent more than June 1958. The average weekly rate of consumption of carpet wool in June 1959 was 2,830 million pounds as compared to 1,599 in June 1958. This was the eleventh consecutive month in which the average weekly rates of consumption were above a year earlier.

If consumption during the remainder of the season were to follow the seasonal pattern, the 1959 mill consumption of carpet wool would total 170 million pounds. This would be the largest annual consumption of carpet wool since 1950, and would be 42 percent above 1958 and 33 percent above 1957.

Total raw wool consumption during January-June 1959 was 224.6 million pounds, scoured basis. This was 73.6 million pounds, or [illegible] percent more than for the same period last year and [illegible] million pounds more than the same period in 1957.

Per capita use of wool since World War II has declined steadily in the United States. It reached a low point of 1.9 pounds in 1958, [illegible] percent below the 1954-58 average. Main causes of the long-term decline are [illegible] in the age and [illegible] position and geographical location of the population, the trend towards more informal home furnishings and clothing, and, most significantly, to the increasing use of manmade fibers. The sharp decline between 1957 and 1958, however, reflected the combined effect of the cyclical inventory readjustment and the bottoming-out of the general business recession.

January-June Imports Almost Double Same Period Last Year

Imports began to increase in the final months of last year and continued to pick up during the first six months of 1959. Total imports for consumption for January-June 1959 were 172.1 million pounds, clean content. This was 88 million pounds more, or about double those of the same period last year.

Imports of duty-free wool for January-June 1959 totaled 112.6 million pounds, or 65.4 percent of the total U. S. imports for this period. During January-June 1958 only 49.4 million pounds were imported. Thus, duty-free imports this year are more than double those of last year, or about 65 percent more than the average duty-free imports for January-June for the last 10 years, which was 68.1 million pounds. Imports of 18 million pounds in June 1959 were about 250 percent more than those in June 1958.

The January-June 1959 imports of dutiable wool totaled 59.5 million pounds, or about 71 percent more than those of the same period last year.

Trends Indicate Further Rise in Consumption and Imports

Based on the normal seasonal variations, a total mill consumption of up to 435 million pounds of apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis, is indicated for 1959. This assumes that about 127 million pounds of apparel wool and 84 million pounds of carpet wool will be used during July to December 1959. As of June 30 it is estimated that the supplies on hand were 12.8 million pounds of apparel wool and 59.9 million pounds of carpet wool. In addition to this, the 1959 estimated domestic clip is 130.0 million pounds, clean basis. Unless the carryover on January 1, 1960, were to fall below the relatively low level of approximately 100 million pounds

of apparel wool and 35 million pounds of carpet wool carried into 1959 the projected rate of consumption would call for additional imports of 84 million pounds of apparel wool and 59 million pounds of carpet wool during July - December 1959. In the case of apparel wool, imports of this magnitude would be about 3 times as high as actual imports (32.1 million pounds) during July-December 1958. Imports of carpet wool at approximately three-fourths the rates in July-December 1958 (73.2 million pounds) would appear adequate to meet estimated consumption (table 7).

Table 7.--Estimated 1959 mill consumption and additional imports needed for mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis, United States

	Apparel	Carpet
	Million Pounds	Million Pounds
Stocks, January 1,1959	91.7	33.5
Imports for consumption (Jan.-June)	59.5	112.6
Mill consumption (Jan.-June)	138.4	86.2
Estimated supply June 30, 1959	12.8	59.9
Estimated 1959 domestic clip	130.0	---
Estimated 1959 mill consumption	265.0	170.0
Estimated mill consumption (July-Dec.)	126.6	83.8
Estimated stocks January 1, 1960	100.0	35.0
Needed additional imports through December 31, 1959	83.8	58.9

1959 Growers' Prices Higher Than 1958

Average prices received for shorn wool during the early months of the present domestic marketing season were above those of a year earlier. Growers' prices declined rapidly from May 1957 until April 1958 and moderated thereafter. Prices stabilized at their lows during the months December 1958-February 1959. Since February they have risen about 28 percent, or from 34.5 cents per pound to 44.1 cents per pound, the average price received by growers in July. This latter compares with the average price of 38.0 cents per pound received in July 1958. This increase in domestic growers' prices parallels the increase in world prices.

Growers' Prices Averaged 36.4 Cents for 1958 Season

Prices received by growers for shorn wool sold during the marketing year April 1958-March 1959 averaged 36.4 cents per pound, grease basis, the lowest since 1941. Averages for the 1956 and 1957 seasons were 44.3 and 53.7 cents per pound, respectively. Marketings were substantially above a year earlier, and they included the heavy carryover of the 1957 clip, most of the 1958 clip and--in some of the most important wool producing States--a substantial portion of the 1959 clip.

Monthly averages changed little during the marketing season, ranging from a high of 38.6 cents in June 1958 to a low of 34.5 cents in February 1959. Compared with the 1957 season, the 1958 monthly averages ranged from 6.1 cents to 19.9 cents less per month.

The season average of prices received in the 11 Western States, Texas, and South Dakota, which account for most territory wool, was 37.3 cents, down from 54.5 cents in 1957. For the native or fleece wool States, the average was 34.0 cents, compared with 52.2 cents in 1957.

1958 Wool Incentive Payment Rate: 70.3 Percent

The low average price received for shorn wool marketed last season is reflected in the higher payment rates for shorn wool and unshorn lambs marketed last season. County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices are now making payments to producers under the wool incentive program for the 1958 marketing year. Shorn wool payments for the 1958 marketing year amount to 70.3 percent of each individual's net receipts from the sale of shorn wool. The rate of 70.3 percent is the amount needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive level of 62 cents. In 1957 the rate of payment was 15.5 percent. The payment rate on sales of unshorn lambs to compensate for the wool on them is $1.02 per hundredweight of live animal sold. This compares with 33 cents in 1957.

The first three years of the wool incentive program has provided payments totaling $125.6 million (table 11). The total for 1958 is not yet known, but with much higher payment rates and substantially larger marketings than 1957, it is estimated that the 1958 payment

could be approximately 85 million dollars.

The 1959 incentive payment program for marketings of shorn wool and unshorn lambs during April 1, 1959, to March 31, 1960, is the same as in 1958. The incentive level is being continued at 62 cents. The Agricultural Act of 1958 amended the National Wool Act of 1954, extending its provisions, including the incentive payments for 3 additional years to March 31, 1962.

Domestic Prices At Boston Increase

During the week ending July 31 most prices of domestic shorn wool at Boston were 5 to 10 cents per pound, or 4 to 11 percent higher than on May 22, 1959, and 10 to 25 cents per pound, or 9 to 32 percent higher than August 1958 (table 12). This increase in prices is in relation to the increase in Dominion as well as other world prices.

All grades of territory wool for the week ending July 31 were up 10 cents a pound, clean basis, or 8-11 percent, from May 1959. Compared with a year earlier, the increase was 20 to 22 cents a pound or 18 to 24 percent. Fleece wools were up 8 to 10 cents a pound, or 8 to 12 percent over May 22, 1959, and 15 to 25 cents over a year ago. The coarse grades of fleece wools were up more than the fine. This narrowing of the spread of prices between grades, and this increase of demand and prices for the lower grades, can best be seen by comparing July 1959 prices with average prices of 1947-49. Fine and 1/2 blood grades of both territory and fleece wools were selling for 7 to 14 percent less in July 1959 than during the average of 1947-49, while the coarser grades of both were selling for 11 to 32 percent more. Original bag shorn fine Texas wools were 5 to 10 cents a pound, clean basis, higher on July 31, than in May 1959, and 10 to 20 cents a pound higher than a year earlier.

Producer Referendum On Extension of An Agreement With American Sheep Producers Council, Inc.

Wool and lamb producers will vote in September on whether to extend an agreement with the American Sheep Producers Council, Inc. The Agreement would continue the financing of advertising, promotional, and related market development activities on lamb and wool through deductions from wool payments for 3 more years.

Deductions have been made from payments at the rate of 1 cents per pound for shorn wool and 5 cents per hundredweight for lambs. Under the proposed new agreement, deductions could not exceed these rates. Through April 30, 1959, $8.1 million was deducted from the incentive payments for this promotional program.

The new agreement will not become effective unless approved by producers owning two-thirds of the sheep and lambs represented by votes in the referendum. However, in determining whether or not the referendum results adequately reflect producer approval on a representative basis, consideration will also be given to the number of votes cast for and against the agreement by individual producers.

Domestic Shorn Wool Clip Larger In 1959

The estimated 1959 shorn wool production is 251.9 million pounds, grease basis, 5 percent more than 1958 and the highest since 1946 (table 13). The increase primarily reflects flock expansion that started in 1957.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn is estimated at 30.5 million head. This is 3 percent more than the 29.6 million head shorn in 1958. The average fleece weight is 8.25 pounds, compared with 8.15 pounds in 1958 (table 14).

The production in the Western sheep States, which include South Dakota and Texas, is estimated at 173.7 million pounds, 8.5 million pounds, or 5 percent more than in 1958. The number of sheep shorn is up .9 million head, or 5 percent more than 1958. The average fleece weight is 8.57 pounds, compared to 8.55 pounds last year.

The quantity of wool shorn in the native or fleece wool States is set at 78.2 million pounds, or 4 percent more than in 1958. This continues the upward trend in production started in these States in 1950. Estimated production for 1959 is 39 percent more than in 1950. The average fleece weight is 7.62 pounds, compared with 7.39 pounds last year.

Woolen and Worsted Fabric Production Up Substantially From Last Year

The increase in textile activity is reflected in output of woolen and worsted fabric. During January-March 1959 production of woolen and worsted woven goods (except felt) amounted to 71.8 million linear yards, 17.5 percent above the first quarter in 1958 (table 15). During the same months output of woven felt amounted to 2.4 million pounds, 15 percent above last year. January-March was the second successive quarter in which output exceeded that of a year earlier, following a continuous year-to-year quarterly decline since July-September 1956. However, output in the first quarter remained below the corresponding period of 1957.

The January-March 1959 production of woolen and worsted apparel reached 69.7 million linear yards, 19 percent above the first quarter last year. Output of men's and boys' wear fabric was up 22 percent from last year and production of women's and children's wear fabric was up 15 percent.

Output of non-apparel fabric continued the downward trend of the past several years with a decrease of 18.5 percent. The declining trend has reflected the competitive impact of manmade fibers in blankets--the major non-apparel use. Transportation upholstery

output also declined during the business recession, but the resurgence of automobile production in recent months brought about an 80 percent increase in the output of this fabric during January-March 1959 compared with a year earlier.

Italy has become the principal supplier to the United States of wool fabrics. During January-May 1959, Italy supplied 9,509,000 square yards of wool fabrics compared to 9,300,000 square yards from the United Kingdom and 6,845,000 square yards from Japan. This is the first time in recent memory that Italy has been the principal supplier. A year ago Italy was a poor third to the United Kingdom and Japan. During January-May 1958, the United Kingdom supplied 9,857,000 square yards, Japan, 7,877,000 square yards, and Italy, 2,933,000. In May 1959 alone Italy supplied 4,008,000 square yards, or about 35 percent more than the first 5 months last year.

These Italian goods have been mainly of goods in the category of over 6 but not over 8 ounces per square yard valued at not over $2.00 a pound. These low-cost goods have been aimed mainly at women's wear. This movement of goods has brought considerable comment from other suppliers, especially those of higher-priced goods who cannot plan as far ahead because of style and color changes, that changes should be made in the tariff rates to equalize the difference between the low-priced and high-priced goods. At the present, the low-priced goods coming in during the early part of the year are filling the quotas before the higher-priced goods arrive.

The 1959 woven wool fabric quota of 13.5 million pounds was filled on May 19, raising the ad valorem duty on most fabrics from 25 to 45 percent. For certain higher-priced high quality fabrics the duty increases from 25 to 30 percent ad valorem for an additional 350,000 pounds. As of July 4, 241,780 pounds of these type fabrics had been imported. When this quota is filled, the duty on these fabrics will also go to 45 percent.

Wool's Competitive Position Improves

Wool's use in the production of tops increased in relation to the use of manmade fibers during January-June 1959 (table 16). Wool's share accounted for 71 percent in June 1959 compared to 64 percent in June 1958. Manmade fibers' share was 25 percent in June 1959 compared to 25 in June 1958. Use of other fibers decreased from 11 percent in June 1958 to 4 percent in June 1959.

On the worsted system, wool's share of fiber used increased in relation to the use of manmade fibers (table 17). In June 1959 the use of wool accounted for 88 percent of the total use for the month, manmade fibers 6 percent, and other fibers 6 percent compared to 80, 6 and 14 percent, respectively, in June 1958.

In the production of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system the use of virgin wool and manmade fibers increased in June 1959 compared to June 1958, while that of reprocessed and reused wool decreased (table 18). Virgin wool's share in June 1959 was 36.6 percent compared to 35.5 percent in June 1958. Manmade fiber was 19.1 percent in June 1959, against 17.7 percent in June 1958. Reprocessed and reused wool accounted for 40.9 percent in June 1959, 43.0 percent in June 1958.

Data on consumption of fibers used for spinning of carpet and rug yarns indicate that during January-June 1959 the use of wool increased in relation to manmade fibers (table 19). Wool's share in June 1959 was 75 percent compared to 65 percent in June 1958 and a 1958 yearly average of 66 percent. Manmade fibers accounted for 14 percent in June 1959, 20 percent in June 1958, and 21 percent average in 1958. Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted products during 1958, also found wool's share of the total increasing from 1957, while that of manmade fibers decreased (table 24).

The relatively higher level of mill use of fiber in the spinning of carpet and rug yarn during the first five months this year is also evident in data on the output of woven rugs and carpets. Production during January-May 1959 was 27 million pounds, 35 percent more than in the same months last year (table 20). April 1959 output of 5.9 million yards was the highest monthly production since October 1956.

These data would seem to indicate that manufacturers believe that with higher consumer incomes the relatively more expensive articles of high wool content will be in demand, or that, for some items, such as carpets and rugs, consumer acceptance of new fibers has declined.

These figures also seem to indicate a general upgrading in wool fabric production in the United States from a year ago. Not only did use of reprocessed and reused wool decline, but 60's and finer constituted a slightly higher proportion of the total fiber use (table 22).

Wool Used By Armed Forces Above Last Year

Consumption of wool in textile items delivered to the Armed Forces in January-March 1959 was 2,764,000 pounds. While this was 43 percent more than during the same period last year it was about equal to the quarterly average of 1958. Total military consumption of wool in 1958 was 10,925,000 pounds compared with 10,704,000 in 1957 and 4,896,000 in 1956 (table 25).

During January-March 1959, military consumption of manmade fibers increased while cotton decreased from the same period a year ago. About 484,000 pounds of manmade fibers were consumed in textile items delivered to the Armed Forces during the first quarter of 1959. Cotton consumed was about 9,946,000 pounds. These figures compare with 2,119,000 pounds of manmade fibers and 21,083,000 pounds of cotton consumed during January to March 1957.

Cuttings of Men's Tailored Clothing and of Women's Outerwear Above Last Year

The general increase in activity in the textile industry has been accompanied by an increase in the number of cuttings of men's tailored clothing and of women's outerwear garments during the early part of 1959 as compared to the same period last year.

During January-June cuttings of all men's tailored clothing were above those of 1958 (table 26). Production of all suits increased 18 percent over last year, but output was 7 percent below 1957. Regular weight suits were up 8 percent from 1958 but 20 percent below 1957 while summer weight suits were up 37 percent from 1958 and 20 percent from 1957. Separate dress and sport trousers increased 48 percent from 1958 and were 22 percent above 1957. Dress and sport coats were 42 percent above last year and overcoats 37 percent above.

During January-May cuttings of all major women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments except coats were above last year--coats were down 1 percent. Increases ranged from 8 percent for blouses and dresses to 22 percent for suits and 30 percent for skirts (table 28).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part I b - Prices

Item	1953 Mar.	1953 Apr.	1953 May	1953 June	1953 July	1953 Nov.	1953 Dec.	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	1959 May	1959 June	1959 July	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Percent
Shorn wool													
British Dominion markets 1/													
70's	122.0	122.1	123.2	124.2	114.5	95.9	92.3	96.1	115.0	114.9	111.3	---	90
64's	110.3	110.3	110.3	112.4	105.1	88.8	86.5	92.6	110.3	110.2	106.6	----	95
60's	105.6	103.3	103.2	104.2	97.0	83.0	80.6	86.7	103.3	103.2	99.6	---	96
58's	99.7	96.2	95.0	96.0	87.6	79.5	78.3	82.0	97.4	97.3	93.8	---	98
56's	89.2	82.2	83.3	83.2	83.0	77.2	77.1	77.3	86.8	86.8	80.9	---	97
50's	71.6	66.9	68.0	67.9	66.6	65.5	65.4	69.1	79.8	80.9	75.0	---	110
48's	69.2	62.2	63.4	63.2	64.3	63.1	64.3	66.8	77.5	78.6	72.7	---	115
46's	66.9	61.0	61.0	60.9	63.1	62.0	63.1	65.6	76.3	77.4	71.5	---	117
Australian auctions 2/													
70's good	119	120	117	119	---	100	96	97	116	121	115	---	97
70's average	113	114	111	113	---	92	89	90	110	114	108	---	96
64's good	110	110	107	111	---	89	86	89	109	112	106	---	95
64's average	106	106	103	105	---	86	82	86	104	106	100	---	95
60's good	103	102	99	102	---	83	80	84	101	102	98	---	96
60's average	99	98	95	97	---	80	78	81	97	97	93	---	96
58's good	94	93	89	93	---	76	74	77	92	94	90	---	97
58's average	90	88	86	87	---	73	71	74	89	90	86	---	99
56's good	89	84	83	85	---	71	70	73	86	86	84	---	99
56's average	84	79	79	80	---	68	67	70	83	83	81	---	101
50's good	74	72	72	75	---	64	66	67	77	78	78	---	104
50's average	72	69	69	71	---	61	63	64	75	75	74	---	104
Scoured pulled wool 3/													
Domestic													
70's, 2" and longer	150.0	145.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	132.5	132.5	122.5	130.5	137.5	137.5	137.5	98
64's, 70's, 1½" and longer	140.0	135.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	126.0	126.0	120.0	126.5	133.8	135.0	135.0	104
60's, 64's, 1½" and longer	132.5	127.5	125.0	125.0	125.0	114.4	115.0	112.5	119.5	125.0	125.0	125.9	101
60's, 1½" and longer	127.5	119.3	114.1	115.0	115.0	107.5	107.5	107.5	113.5	117.5	117.5	119.0	103
58's, 60's, 2" and longer	118.5	113.3	108.6	108.5	108.5	102.5	103.8	105.0	111.5	117.4	117.0	118.2	109
56's, 58's, 2" and longer	115.0	109.0	106.2	107.0	106.5	97.5	97.5	97.5	105.5	112.5	112.5	114.4	107
56's, 2" and longer	115.0	107.0	102.8	105.5	102.9	92.5	92.5	95.0	104.5	112.5	110.6	112.8	110
50's, 56's, 2" and longer	107.5	102.5	95.0	95.0	95.0	87.5	87.5	87.5	99.5	107.5	107.5	110.0	116
44's, 50's, 4" and longer	105.5	100.5	90.0	90.0	87.0	82.5	82.5	85.0	89.5	95.0	95.0	95.5	110
36's, 44's, 4" and longer	97.5	92.5	85.0	85.0	82.0	77.5	77.5	77.5	82.5	87.5	87.5	88.5	108

1/ Prices represent unweighted averages for super, good, and average topmaking fleeces and better grades of skirtings, bought for combing at United Kingdom and Dominion auctions, adjusted to London cost, clean without oil, and include various charges such as brokers' buying commission, delivery charge to port of shipment, cost of exchange, sea freight, insurance, United Kingdom landing charge, and cost of delivery to United Kingdom mill. Prices reported in pence (U. K.) by New Zealand Wool Commission converted to cents at current rates of exchange.

2/ Quotations are averages of prices of wools sold in the greasy state at all Australian selling centers and represent realizations on the auction floor, excluding all subsequent charges such as buying commission, freight, insurance, etc. Monthly averages reported in pence (Australian) by the Wool Statistical Service of the Australian Wool Bureau converted to cents at current monthly rates of exchange.

3/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY
Part I c - Prices

Item	Unit	1958 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Nov.	Dec.	1959 Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Latest data available as percent of a year earlier
Mohair														
Average price received by farmers for Texas mohair, grease basis	Cents per pound	59.0	54.0	58.0	69.0	68.0	76.0	80.0	98.0	98.0	92.0	86.0	94.0	138
Parity price 1/		92.4	93.0	93.3	93.0	93.0	93.9	93.9	---	---	---	95.4	95.4	103
Farmers' price as percent of parity	Percent	64	58	62	74	73	81	85	---	---	---	90	99	
Boston market prices	Cents													
Texas mohair, grease basis 2/	per													
Graded	pound													
No. 1 Kid (Bulk 36's)	do.	163.8	158.5	145.0	147.5	160.0	160.0	160.0	170.0	190.0	195.0	175.0	175.0	109
No. 2 Kid (Bulk 32's)	do.	150.0	145.5	130.0	132.5	140.0	141.2	145.0	155.0	171.0	175.0	160.0	159.0	114
No. 1 Grown (Bulk 28's)	do.	93.8	91.5	90.0	92.5	110.0	114.4	117.5	137.5	143.5	145.0	140.0	139.0	126
No. 2 Grown (Bulk 24's)	do.	81.2	75.5	70.0	72.5	80.0	85.0	90.0	112.5	114.5	115.0	110.0	110.0	138
No. 3 Grown (Bulk 20's)	do.	70.0	65.5	60.0	62.5	70.0	75.0	80.0	97.5	105.5	107.5	95.0	95.0	136
No. 4 Grown (Bulk 18's)	do.	65.0	59.5	50.0	52.5	65.0	70.0	75.0	92.5	100.5	102.5	85.0	85.0	131
Graded														
40's	do.	185.0	185.0	187.5	190.0	190.0	185.0	185.0	215.0	247.0	255.0	245.0	245.0	129
36's	do.	160.0	160.0	160.0	168.8	170.0	171.2	175.0	205.0	237.0	245.0	235.0	235.0	138
32's	do.	135.0	135.0	137.5	143.8	145.0	141.2	145.0	175.0	179.0	180.0	180.0	180.0	124
28's	do.	125.0	125.0	125.0	133.8	135.0	130.0	130.0	145.0	161.0	165.0	165.0	165.0	122
24's	do.	101.2	100.0	97.5	105.0	105.0	99.4	105.0	120.0	128.0	130.0	130.0	130.0	124
22's	do	83.8	82.5	78.8	82.5	82.5	82.5	90.0	102.5	110.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	136
18's	do.	78.8	77.5	73.8	77.5	71.5	72.5	80.0	97.5	105.5	107.5	107.5	107.5	150
Manmade staple and tow														
Viscose, 1½ denier 3/	do.	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	31.0	32.5	33.0	33.0	---	106
Acetate, 5 denier 3/	do.	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	---	100
Nylon 4/														
3 denier	do.	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	---	100
15 denier	do.	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	108.0	108.0	108,0	108.0	108.0	108.0	---	90
Dacron 4/														
3 denier, type 54	do.	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	---	96
3 denier, type 64	do.	---	---	---	---	---	151.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	---	---
4½ and 6 denier, type 54	do.	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	141.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	131.0	---	93
4½ and 6 denier, type 64	do.	--	---	---	---	---	146.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	136.0	---	---
Orlon 4/														
3 denier	do.	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	---	100
4½ and 6 denier	do.	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	120.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	---	98
Type [illegible]	do.	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	106.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	---	89
Type 39A	do.	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	114.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	99.0	---	87
Type 39B	do.	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	94.0	---	93
Acrilan 4/														
3 and 5 denier	do.	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	116.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	118.0	---	102
15 denier	do.	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	---	100
Verel 4/														
2 and 3 denier	do.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	---	93
5 and 8 denier	do.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	92.0	---	84
Dynel, 3, 6, and 12 denier 4/	do.	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	110.0	---	100

1/ Effective parity prices as computed currently using base prices in effect and indexes for months indicated. These parity prices are the legally applicable parity prices for the following month. 2/ From Weekly Review of the Boston Wool Market. 3/ From Textile Organon. 4/ From Modern Textile Magazine.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part II - Imports and Exports

Item	Unit	1958 Mar.	1958 Apr.	1958 May	1958 June	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	1959 May	1959 June	Latest data available as a percent of a year earlier
Imports for consumption										
Clean content										
Monthly aggregates	1,000 pounds									
Dutiable wool										
60's and finer	do.	4,090	3,252	3,574	2,752	6,583	5,795	5,597	3,874	141
56's-60's	do.	345	659	428	388	1,371	1,055	1,274	787	203
50's-56's	do.	504	850	678	621	995	694	758	495	80
46's-50's	do.	217	426	171	211	380	261	253	131	150
44's-46's	do.					177	235	198	186	
40's-44's	do.	341	479	286	222	573	208	341	217	98
Not finer than 40's	do.	794	1,090	400	642	1,525	1,146	1,523	1,675	261
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	246	267	116	314	291	173	333	275	88
Total dutiable wool 1/	do.	6,551	7,028	5,660	5,203	11,897	9,624	10,332	7,640	147
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	---	---	---	---	539	398	418	371	---
40's-44's	do.	---	---	---	---	1,318	1,146	1,358	1,209	---
Not finer than 40's	do.	7,340	6,899	4,351	3,306	13,930	12,485	9,872	9,868	298
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	3,119	2,188	2,120	1,865	6,259	6,386	6,318	6,461	346
Total duty-free	do.	10,459	9,087	6,471	5,171	22,046	20,415	17,966	17,909	346
Total free and dutiable	do.	17,010	16,115	12,131	10,374	33,943	30,039	28,298	25,549	246
Mohair	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Accumulated since January 1										
Dutiable wool	Million pounds									
60's and finer	do.	10.8	14.1	17.6	20.4	20.4	26.2	31.8	35.6	174
56's-60's	do.	1.1	1.8	2.2	2.6	3.1	4.1	5.4	6.2	238
50's-56's	do.	1.1	2.0	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.7	3.5	4.0	121
46's-50's	do.	.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	.9	1.2	1.4	1.6	215
44's-46's	do.					.6	.8	1.0	1.2	
40's-44's	do.	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.8	2.0	100
Not finer than 40's	do.	1.9	3.0	3.4	4.0	2.9	4.1	5.6	7.3	182
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	.5	.7	.9	1.2	.6	.7	1.1	1.4	117
Total dutiable wool	do.	17.0	24.0	29.7	34.9	31.9	41.6	51.9	59.5	170
Duty-free wool										
44's-46's	do.	---	---	---	---	.7	1.1	1.6	1.9	---
40's-44's	do.	---	---	---	---	2.9	4.1	5.4	6.6	---
Not finer than 40's	do.	17.8	24.7	29.0	32.4	33.2	45.6	55.5	65.4	202
Donskoi, Smyrna, etc.	do.	10.9	13.1	15.2	17.0	19.5	25.9	32.2	38.7	228
Total duty-free wool	do.	28.7	37.8	44.2	49.4	56.3	76.7	94.7	112.6	228
Total free and dutiable	do.	45.7	61.8	73.9	84.3	88.2	118.3	146.6	172.1	204
Mohair	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Actual weight										
Monthly aggregates	1,000 pounds									
Dutiable wool		9,626	10,404	8,331	7,345	17,394	13,938	14,406	11,118	151
Duty-free wool	do.	14,144	12,184	8,552	6,800	28,603	26,251	23,556	23,553	346
Total free and dutiable	do.	23,770	22,588	16,883	14,145	45,997	40,189	37,962	34,671	245
Mohair	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Accumulated since January 1	Million pounds									
Dutiable wool	do.	24.8	35.2	43.5	50.8	47.5	61.4	75.8	87.0	171
Duty-free wool	do.	38.7	50.9	59.5	66.3	71.6	97.8	121.4	144.9	219
Total free and dutiable	do.	63.5	86.1	103.0	117.1	119.1	159.2	197.2	231.9	198
Mohair	do.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Exports of domestic wool and mohair, clean content 2/										
Monthly aggregates	1,000 pounds									
Apparel wool		1,342.7	---	3.8	4.6	---	1.4	---	5.0	109
Carpet wool	do.	59.9	2.8	11.0	---	---	---	34.3	---	---
Total apparel and carpet	do.	1,402.6	2.8	14.8	4.6	---	1.4	34.3	5.0	109
Mohair 3/	do.	858.1	1,302.6	1,215.0	676.6	2,863.8	2,508.7	1,168.8	734.0	108
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool	do.	4,960.1	4,960.1	4,963.9	4,968.5	---	1.4	1.4	6.4	4/
Carpet wool	do.	62.5	65.3	76.3	76.3	.5	.5	34.8	34.8	46
Total apparel and carpet	do.	5,022.6	5,025.4	5,040.2	5,044.8	.5	1.9	36.2	41.2	1
Mohair 3/	do.	2,096.6	3,399.2	4,614.2	5,290.8	5,221.8	7,730.5	8,899.3	9,633.3	182

1/ Includes carbonized wool which is not reported by grade. 2/ Includes exports of foreign animal fiber scoured or otherwise advanced in condition in the United States. 3/ Mohair and other wool-like specialty hair.
4/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Part III - Mill Activity

Item	Unit	1958 Mar.	1958 Apr.	1958 May	1958 June	1959 Mar.	1959 Apr.	1959 May	1959 June	Latest data available as a percent of a year earlier
Mill consumption, scoured basis 1/										
Average weekly rate during month 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	1,000									
60's and finer	pounds	1,956	1,884	2,080	2,166	2,587	2,942	2,914	2,665	123
50's up to 60's	do.	1,518	1,467	1,758	2,041	1,995	2,256	2,224	2,253	110
48's and coarser	do.	378	383	406	443	501	569	537	486	110
Total apparel wool	do.	3,852	3,734	4,244	4,650	5,083	5,767	5,675	5,404	116
Carpet wool 4/	do.	2,099	1,522	1,466	1,599	3,227	3,485	3,232	2,830	177
Total apparel and carpet	do.	5,951	5,256	5,710	6,249	8,310	9,252	8,907	8,234	132
Monthly aggregates 2/										
Apparel wool 3/	Million									
60's and finer	pounds	7.8	9.4	8.3	8.7	12.9	11.8	11.7	13.3	153
50's up to 60's	do.	6.1	7.3	7.0	8.2	10.0	9.0	8.9	11.3	138
48's and coarser	do.	1.5	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.4	133
Total apparel wool	do.	15.4	18.6	16.9	18.7	25.4	23.1	22.7	27.0	144
Carpet wool 4/	do.	8.4	7.6	5.9	6.4	16.1	13.9	12.9	14.1	220
Total apparel and carpet	do.	23.8	26.2	22.8	25.1	41.5	37.0	35.6	41.[illegible]	164
Accumulated since January 1										
Apparel wool 3/										
By grade										
60's and finer	do.	24.4	33.9	42.2	50.8	33.4	45.3	57.0	70.3	138
50's up to 60's	do.	18.7	26.1	33.1	41.3	26.0	35.0	43.9	55.2	134
48's and coarser	do.	4.5	6.4	8.0	9.8	6.0	8.3	10.5	12.9	132
By system										
Woolen	do.	25.3	35.2	44.4	53.9	31.1	42.2	53.1	65.9	122
Worsted	do.	22.3	31.1	38.9	48.0	34.5	46.4	58.3	72.5	151
Total apparel wool	do.	47.6	66.3	83.3	101.9	65.6	88.6	111.4	138.4	136
Carpet wool 4/	do.	29.2	36.8	42.7	49.1	45.2	59.1	72.0	86.2	176
Total apparel and carpet	do.	76.8	103.1	126.0	151.0	110.8	147.7	183.4	224.6	149
Woolen and worsted fabric production 5/										
Accumulated since January 1										
Woven fabric other than felt										
Apparel fabric	Million									
Government orders	linear	0.4			1.7	1.0				250
Other	yards									
Men's and boys' wear	do.	26.6			57.1	32.5				122
Women's and children's wear	do.	31.6			71.6	36.2				115
Total other	do.	58.2			128.7	68.7				118
Total apparel fabric	do.	58.6			130.4	69.7				119
Non-apparel fabric										
Blanketing	do.	2.1			3.5	1.5				71
Other	do.	.4			.8	.6				150
Total non-apparel fabric	do.	2.5			4.3	2.1				84
Total other than felt	do.	61.1			134.7	71.8				118
Woven felt	Million									
Papermakers	pounds	1.6			3.4	1.9				119
Other	do.	.4			.8	.4				100
Total woven felt	do.	2.0			4.2	2.3				115

1/ On woolen and worsted systems; excludes wool consumed on the cotton and other spinning systems and in the manufacture of pressed felt, hat bodies, and other miscellaneous products.

2/ Monthly periods are 4 or 5 calendar weeks generally totaling 13 weeks per quarter.

3/ Domestic and duty-paid foreign wool.

4/ Duty-free foreign wool.

5/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of new, reused, or reprocessed wool or other animal fiber.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 8.--Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, 1953 to date

Continent and country	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958 1/	1959 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America							
United States 2/	274.5	279.3	275.7	279.1	269.1	271.2	---
Total North America 3/ 4/ 5/	296.0	330.0	325.0	325.0	310.0	310.0	325.0
Europe							
United Kingdom	105.0	104.6	101.9	104.3	113.8	116.6	120.0
France	54.0	56.0	56.0	60.0	61.7	58.8	61.7
Spain	94.0	88.2	79.4	74.8	78.5	78.7	75.0
Italy	33.7	32.8	30.9	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0
Total West Europe 3/ 5/	375.0	380.0	365.0	370.0	385.0	390.0	390.0
Bulgaria	28.1	31.4	31.7	32.3	31.4	30.0	30.0
Hungary	9.4	12.1	12.6	14.4	14.8	14.0	14.0
Poland	14.8	19.7	21.7	21.5	22.0	22.0	22.0
Rumania	40.9	42.3	45.7	43.0	42.1	40.0	40.0
Yugoslavia	34.6	36.7	35.8	32.8	30.9	32.4	34.6
Total East Europe 3/	130.0	165.0	175.0	170.0	165.0	165.0	165.0
Total Europe 3/ 5/ 6/	505.0	545.0	540.0	540.0	550.0	555.0	555.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	453.0	475.0	525.0	566.0	630.0	700.0	750.0
Asia							
China (Mainland) 7/	94.0	110.0	114.0	126.0	132.0	145.0	150.0
Iran	37.5	38.6	43.0	44.1	43.2	44.0	43.0
Iraq	32.5	24.7	25.0	26.2	28.4	23.1	23.0
Syria	20.3	20.5	19.4	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
Turkey	81.6	79.7	78.8	76.6	83.8	79.2	81.6
India	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	74.0	74.0	74.0
Pakistan	30.0	28.0	29.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0
Total Asia 3/ 5/	440.0	435.0	445.0	475.0	490.0	495.0	500.0
South America							
Argentina	400.0	365.0	363.0	392.4	409.0	423.3	400.0
Brazil	52.5	55.9	62.0	62.0	66.7	60.2	55.0
Chile	39.7	41.9	46.2	47.7	47.4	49.6	50.7
Peru	20.1	22.5	23.6	20.7	18.7	19.8	20.3
Uruguay	202.0	198.0	172.0	187.1	198.0	176.4	160.0
Total South America 3/ 5/	730.0	700.0	685.0	730.0	760.0	750.0	705.0
Africa							
Algeria	29.0	18.6	18.8	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0
Morocco	31.5	32.0	36.0	36.2	33.1	35.2	36.0
Union of South Africa	289.0	305.5	313.8	320.8	299.1	312.0	315.0
Total Africa 3/ 5/	370.0	385.0	400.0	405.0	380.0	395.0	400.0
Oceania							
Australia	1,244.0	1,288.0	1,417.4	1,564.3	1,433.0	1,577.0	1,670.0
New Zealand	426.0	455.0	461.7	490.6	496.4	530.0	540.0
Total Oceania 3/ 5/	1,670.0	1,740.0	1,880.0	2,055.0	1,930.0	2,105.0	2,210.0
Total world 4/ 5/	4,460.0	4,610.0	4,800.0	5,095.0	5,050.0	5,310.0	5,445.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Weight of shorn and pulled wool as reported by Crop Reporting Board, AMS. 3/ Includes other countries not shown in table. 4/ Includes U. S. pulled wool production at its greasy shorn equivalent weight. 5/ Rounded to fives of millions. 6/ Based on present boundries. 7/ Includes China Proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol, Sinkiang (Turkestan), and Tibet.

Compiled from reports of the Foreign Agricultural Service and of Agricultural Estimates Division, AMS.

Table 9.-- Price per pound of fleece wools, clean basis (Bradford yield), at the London auctions, by Bradford grades, 1957 to date

Week ended 1/	Good medium fleeces		Fine crossbred fleeces		Crossbred fleeces	
	64's-70's	58's-60's	56's	50's	48's	46's
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1957						
January 18	172.5	138.7	106.0	97.9	95.6	95.6
February 1	174.9	138.8	111.9	99.1	95.6	95.6
February 22	174.9	143.4	121.2	102.6	96.8	95.6
March 1	172.5	139.8	114.2	99.0	94.4	93.2
March 29	171.9	141.7	118.5	103.4	97.6	97.6
April 5	171.8	144.0	120.8	105.7	99.9	99.9
May 17	178.9	156.8	127.8	109.2	102.2	102.2
May 24	174.4	150.0	---	104.6	97.6	97.6
July 5	168.6	140.7	122.1	101.2	95.4	95.4
July 12	171.8	146.3	127.7	102.2	96.4	96.4
September13	160.0	141.4	127.5	102.0	93.9	93.9
September20	161.2	141.5	129.9	104.4	96.3	96.3
October 25	145.8	128.3	117.8	95.6	91.0	88.6
November 1	139.8	128.1	117.6	89.7	85.0	82.7
November 29	135.6	126.2	116.9	91.2	86.5	84.2
December 6	127.4	118.0	113.4	88.8	85.3	83.0
1958						
January 17	127.8	111.3	---	80.9	77.4	---
January 31	133.7	118.5	96.2	84.5	80.9	79.8
February 21	134.9	120.8	---	76.3	72.7	71.6
February 28	130.2	110.2	---	73.9	70.4	70.4
March 21	130.1	111.4	---	73.9	70.3	69.2
March 28	130.2	111.5	---	71.6	68.1	66.9
May 16	125.6	---	---	68.1	63.4	63.4
May 23	125.6	---	---	70.4	64.5	64.5
July 18	124.9	---	---	71.2	64.2	64.2
September12	116.7	---	---	70.0	63.0	63.0
September19	112.2	---	---	67.8	63.1	63.1
October 24	112.3	---	---	67.8	63.1	63.1
October 31	106.4	---	80.7	67.8	63.1	63.1
November 28	106.3	---	81.8	68.9	64.3	64.3
December 5	106.3	---	81.7	68.9	64.2	64.2
1959						
January 16	98.2	---	---	---	---	63.1
January 23	98.3	81.9	---	67.9	63.2	63.2
February 27	100.7	85.5	---	70.2	65.6	64.4
March 13	103.1	86.7	---	71.5	66.8	65.6
April 17	120.9	---	---	82.2	78.6	78.6
April 24	124.3	---	---	85.6	83.3	83.3
May 29	118.3	96.1	86.7	79.7	77.3	76.1
June 5	118.3	96.1	86.7	79.7	77.3	76.2
July 10	121.8	100.7	89.0	83.2	80.8	79.2
July 17	124.2	103.1	90.2	85.5	83.2	82.0

1/ Opening and closing weeks for each series.
Compiled from Krelinger and Fernau market reports. Prices converted from pence (United Kingdom) to cents at current rates of exchange.

Table 10.--Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, 1950 to date

Classification	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1950												
Apparel	8,006	8,837	8,518	7,943	8,268	8,084	7,370	9,901	9,015	9,671	7,871	7,393
Carpet	3,974	3,977	3,989	4,208	4,097	3,725	2,448	3,989	3,710	4,223	3,712	3,638
Total	11,980	12,814	12,507	12,151	12,365	11,809	9,818	13,890	12,725	13,894	11,583	11,031
1951												
Apparel	8,192	7,496	7,020	8,754	8,609	8,541	6,282	7,320	6,912	6,360	6,368	6,300
Carpet	3,416	3,410	3,268	2,507	1,807	1,622	413	1,040	1,069	1,556	1,663	1,761
Total	11,608	10,906	10,288	11,261	10,416	10,163	6,695	8,360	7,981	7,916	8,031	8,061
1952												
Apparel	5,904	6,218	5,971	5,876	6,277	6,779	6,335	7,621	7,784	7,656	7,120	6,725
Carpet	2,261	2,513	2,385	2,265	2,033	1,403	1,289	2,305	2,730	2,648	2,824	3,029
Total	8,165	8,731	8,356	8,141	8,310	8,182	7,624	9,926	10,514	10,304	9,944	9,754
1953												
Apparel	7,033	7,599	7,704	7,472	8,075	8,034	6,526	7,649	7,083	5,986	4,717	4,118
Carpet	2,869	3,238	3,295	2,929	2,450	2,622	1,490	2,677	2,503	2,358	2,258	2,137
Total	9,902	10,837	10,999	10,401	10,525	10,656	8,016	10,326	9,586	8,344	6,975	6,255
1954												
Apparel	4,652	4,916	4,894	5,476	5,851	5,570	5,271	5,926	4,881	4,962	4,685	4,520
Carpet	2,514	2,500	2,389	2,346	2,093	1,793	1,370	2,296	2,300	2,365	2,274	2,214
Total	7,166	7,416	7,283	7,822	7,944	7,363	6,641	8,222	7,181	7,327	6,959	6,734
1955												
Apparel	5,279	5,673	5,390	5,586	5,751	5,282	5,046	5,721	5,066	5,621	5,570	5,098
Carpet	2,546	2,540	2,541	2,555	2,585	2,251	1,655	2,629	2,650	2,976	2,893	2,775
Total	7,825	8,213	7,931	8,141	8,336	7,533	6,701	8,350	7,716	8,597	8,463	7,873
1956												
Apparel	6,171	6,405	5,865	6,255	6,143	5,569	5,214	5,966	5,111	5,921	4,995	5,175
Carpet	3,213	3,362	2,898	3,037	2,863	2,363	1,787	3,044	2,685	3,206	2,309	2,682
Total	9,384	9,767	8,763	9,292	9,006	7,932	7,001	9,010	7,796	9,127	7,304	7,857
1957												
Apparel	5,290	5,561	5,372	5,024	5,305	5,364	4,210	4,792	4,546	3,624	3,378	3,208
Carpet	2,988	3,330	3,151	2,859	2,369	2,049	1,683	2,424	2,368	2,368	2,025	1,890
Total	8,278	8,891	8,523	7,883	7,674	7,413	5,893	7,216	6,914	5,992	5,403	5,098
1958												
Apparel	3,402	3,804	3,852	3,734	4,244	4,650	4,059	4,653	4,519	4,235	4,328	4,011
Carpet	2,232	2,410	2,099	1,522	1,466	1,599	1,477	2,484	2,914	2,852	3,119	2,898
Total	5,634	6,214	5,951	5,256	5,710	6,249	5,536	7,137	7,433	7,087	7,447	6,909
1959												
Apparel	4,952	5,066	5,083	5,767	5,675	5,404						
Carpet	3,615	3,646	3,227	3,485	3,232	2,830						
Total	8,567	8,712	8,310	9,252	8,907	8,234						

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 11--Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954

Marketing year	Marketings covered by payments			Incentive or support level		Average price received	
	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Shorn wool	Mohair	Shorn wool 1/	Mohair 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1955	260.2	981.8	---	62	70	42.8	82.2
1956	7/254.3	7/1,277.1	---	62	70	44.3	84.4
1957	7/156.1	7/1,194.2	---	62	70	53.7	83.7
1958				62	70	36.4	72.3
1959				62	70		
1960							
1961							

Marketing year	Payments							70 percent of specific and ad valorem duties 6/
	Rate			Amount 5/				
	Shorn wool 3/	Unshorn lambs 4/	Mohair 3/	Shorn wool	Unshorn lambs	Mohair	Total	
	Percent	Cents	Percent	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars	Million dollars
1955	44.9	77	---	50.0	7.6	---	57.6	51.5
1956	40.0	71	---	44.0	7.9	---	51.9	51.6
1957	15.5	33	---	8/12.6	8/3.5	---	16.1	47.1
1958	70.3	102						
1959								
1960								
1961								

1/ Average price per pound received by growers for wool sold during the marketing year beginning April 1.

2/ U. S. average price per pound computed by weighting State average prices by production. Averages for 1955 and 1956 are for calendar years; averages for 1957 and later years are for the season beginning April 1.

3/ Percentage needed to bring the average return per pound up to the incentive or support level.

4/ Per hundredweight of unshorn lambs sold.

5/ Payments made after the close of the marketing year.

6/ The National Wool Act of 1954, as amended, limits the accumulated total of payments under the Act on any date to 70 percent of the accumulated total, as of the same date, of gross receipts from specific and ad valorem duties on wool and wool manufacures on and after January 1, 1953. The accumulated reserve as of April 1, 1955, was 103.6 million dollars.

7/ Unadjusted for weight of unshorn lambs purchased.

8/ Through May 31, 1959.

From Livestock and Dairy Division, Commodity Stabilization Service.

Table 12.--Price per pound of domestic shorn wool at Boston, clean basis, for week ended July 31, 1959 with comparisons

Classification	Average 1947-49	1958 week ended Aug. 1	1959 week ended May 22	1959 week ended July 31	Percent change week ended July 31 from Average 1947-49	Percent change week ended July 31 from August 1, 1958	Percent change week ended July 31 from May 22, 1959
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent	Percent	Percent
Graded shorn							
Territory and Texas							
Fine, good French combing and staple	151.7	112.5	122.5	132.5	-12.7	+17.8	+ 8.2
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	137.1	107.5	117.5	127.5	- 7.0	+18.6	+ 8.5
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	109.1	95.0	107.5	117.5	+ 7.7	+23.7	+ 9.3
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	100.0	92.5	102.5	112.5	+12.5	+21.6	+ 9.8
Low 1/4 blood	89.9	87.5	97.5	107.5	+19.6	+22.8	+10.2
Common and braid	83.5	82.5	92.5	102.5	+22.8	+24.2	+10.8
Fleece							
Fine, Delaine	154.5	117.5	122.5	132.5	-14.2	+12.8	+ 8.2
1/2 blood, good French combing and staple	131.6	102.5	112.5	122.5	- 6.9	+19.5	+ 8.9
3/8 blood, good French combing and staple	103.2	87.5	102.5	112.5	+ 9.0	+28.6	+ 9.8
1/4 blood, good French combing and staple	97.0	83.5	99.5	107.5	+10.8	+28.7	+ 8.0
Low 1/4 blood	78.4	77.5	92.5	102.5	+30.7	+32.2	+10.8
Common and braid	73.4	77.5	87.5	97.5	+32.8	+25.8	+11.4
Original bag shorn							
Fine Texas							
Good French combing and staple	150.9	117.5	127.5	137.5	- 8.9	+17.0	+ 7.8
Eight months (1 inch and over)	121.0	107.5	112.5	117.5	- 2.9	+ 9.3	+ 4.4
Fall (3/4 inch and over)	110.8	95.0	102.5	112.5	+ 1.5	+18.4	+ 9.8

Compiled from market reports of Agricultural Marketing Service.

Table 13.--Number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, shorn wool production, and price per pound received by farmers, United States, 1940-59

Year	Sheep and lambs shorn 1/	Weight per fleece 2/	Shorn wool production	Price per pound 3/
	Thousands	Pounds	Thousand pounds	Cents
1940	46,313	8.03	372,014	28.4
1941	47,722	8.12	387,520	35.5
1942	49,287	7.88	388,297	40.1
1943	47,892	7.91	378,843	41.6
1944	43,165	7.84	338,318	42.3
1945	38,763	7.95	307,976	41.9
1946	34,647	8.11	280,908	42.3
1947	30,953	8.12	251,425	42.0
1948	28,649	8.09	231,770	49.2
1949	26,382	8.07	212,899	49.4
1950	26,380	8.22	216,944	62.1
1951	27,347	8.34	228,091	97.1
1952	28,051	8.32	233,309	54.1
1953	27,845	8.34	232,258	54.9
1954	27,692	8.52	235,807	53.2
1955	27,383	8.55	234,058	4/42.8
1956	28,502	8.37	238,569	4/44.3
1957	28,531	8.25	235,509	4/53.7
1958	29,552	8.15	240,801	4/36.4
1959	30,547	8.25	251,929	---

1/ Includes sheep shorn at commercial feeding yards. 2/ For Texas and California the weight per fleece is the amount of wool shorn per sheep and lamb during the year. 3/ Average prices for 1943 and later years are for the marketing season April-March; average prices for earlier years relate to the calendar year. 4/ Does not include incentive payment to bring season average return to incentive level of 62 cents per pound.

Table 14.--Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States, 1949 to date

Year	"Native" or "fleece" wool States			Western sheep States 1/		
	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production	Stock sheep on January 1	Sheep shorn	Shorn wool production
	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds	Thousands	Thousands	1,000 pounds
1949	7,605	7,503	55,104	19,335	18,879	157,795
1950	7,428	7,569	56,317	18,754	18,811	160,627
1951	7,807	8,063	60,581	19,444	19,284	167,510
1952	8,440	8,830	65,952	19,504	19,221	167,357
1953	8,678	8,929	67,130	18,915	18,916	165,128
1954	8,608	8,805	66,803	18,471	18,887	169,004
1955	8,673	8,708	66,999	18,464	18,675	167,059
1956	8,867	9,221	71,516	18,145	19,281	167,053
1957	9,129	9,732	74,070	17,409	18,799	161,439
1958	9,421	10,224	75,547	17,906	19,328	165,254
1959	9,596	10,271	78,222	18,768	20,276	173,707

1/ Includes South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Washington, Oregon and California.

Table 15.--Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, United States, January-March 1955-59 1/

Fabric	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Percentage change 1959 from 1958
	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	1,000 linear yards	Percent
Woven fabric (except felt)	75,449	82,229	76,751	61,091	71,797	+17.5
Apparel	69,618	78,861	73,523	58,527	69,708	+19.1
Government orders	848	573	1,623	390	964	+147.2
Other than Government orders	68,770	78,005	71,900	58,137	68,744	+18.2
Men's and boys'	2/36,746	2/38,861	2/37,389	2/26,564	2/32,490	+22.3
Woolen	18,799	16,384	19,218	12,483	15,314	+22.7
Worsted	16,315	19,136	15,156	12,811	15,647	+22.1
Women's and children's	2/32,024	2/39,144	2/34,511	2/31,573	2/36,254	+14.8
Woolen	26,111	30,633	28,419	26,325	30,051	+14.2
Worsted	3,512	4,773	3,031	2,263	3,087	+36.4
Non-apparel	5,831	3,651	3,228	2,564	2,089	-18.5
Blanketing	3,201	2,371	2,445	2,128	1,481	-30.4
Government orders	192	---	---	---	---	---
Other than Government orders	3,009	---	---	---	---	---
Transportation upholstery	2,017	787	521	200	361	+80.5
Other non-apparel	613	493	262	236	247	+4.7
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Percent
Woven felt	2,671	2,997	2,342	2,052	2,359	+15.0

1/ Fabrics wholly or chiefly by weight of wool, reused wool, reprocessed wool, or other animal fibers. Blanketing in 72 inch width or equivalent. Other fabrics in 54 to 60 inch widths or equivalent 54 inch width.
2/ Includes fabrics 20 oz. and over for which breakdown not available.
3/ Not available.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 16.--Percentage distribution of production of top by fiber content, United States, by months, 1956 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
						Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep							
1956	77.1	76.1	76.8	73.4	71.9	74.9	73.8	72.3	77.8	76.0	76.8	75.2	75.2
1957	78.0	77.2	72.0	71.1	71.8	71.3	72.1	66.3	69.3	65.5	66.8	68.2	71.3
1958	71.6	68.0	66.5	64.3	64.0	63.7	64.9	66.0	66.4	67.1	71.2	75.9	67.5
1959	73.9	69.5	69.1	71.5	71.2	70.9							
						Manmade fiber 1/							
1956	19.0	19.4	18.3	21.9	23.2	20.7	21.5	22.7	18.8	20.7	19.7	20.9	20.5
1957	18.2	19.2	23.5	24.9	23.6	24.7	24.5	28.9	26.4	29.6	28.9	26.2	24.5
1958	24.8	26.0	26.6	29.3	26.2	25.1	23.6	25.0	25.0	25.3	24.3	20.8	25.0
1959	23.3	26.4	26.5	24.1	24.6	25.0							
						Other fiber							
1956	3.9	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.7	5.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.3
1957	3.8	3.6	4.5	4.0	4.6	4.0	3.4	4.8	4.3	4.9	4.3	5.6	4.2
1958	3.6	6.0	6.9	6.4	9.8	11.2	11.5	9.0	8.6	7.6	4.5	3.3	7.5
1959	2.8	4.1	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1							

1/ Top combed and top converted from tow without combing.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 17.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed on the worsted system, United States, by months, 1951 to date 1/

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1951	84.7	86.0	84.4	88.1	87.8	87.2	85.4	86.2	86.9	84.8	82.5	83.2	85.8
1952	85.5	84.4	82.5	85.4	85.6	86.7	89.6	87.6	88.2	87.6	86.5	84.8	86.4
1953	86.2	85.3	89.2	88.7	89.3	87.9	91.2	89.9	90.8	89.2	86.2	88.6	88.6
1954	86.7	87.9	86.7	87.8	88.1	88.4	89.7	88.5	87.8	83.5	86.0	88.1	88.5
1955	87.4	88.1	88.4	86.9	85.1	86.5	87.8	86.8	87.4	88.6	89.9	88.7	87.6
1956	88.9	88.5	88.4	88.1	87.8	89.5	89.6	88.4	90.3	89.8	89.6	89.0	89.0
1957	89.7	89.2	86.1	86.9	86.5	86.8	88.0	83.8	84.6	82.5	85.7	81.8	86.3
1958	87.1	83.8	82.6	81.4	80.2	79.8	79.7	82.7	83.5	83.4	88.6	90.9	83.7
1959	90.5	88.0	87.4	88.4	88.2	88.3							
Manmade fiber 2/ 3/													
1951	4.4	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2
1952	3.3	3.4	4.3	3.3	2.4	2.9	2.5	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.0	2.9
1953	8.6	8.3	7.3	7.2	6.0	6.5	4.6	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.6	4.3	6.5
1954	6.2	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.6	5.8	4.9	5.0	6.6	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.4
1955	6.3	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.5	6.8	5.8	4.8	6.3	6.3
1956	6.5	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.1	4.6	5.4	5.4	6.1	6.3	6.2	5.8
1957	5.7	6.5	8.2	8.1	7.8	8.2	7.7	10.1	9.9	11.1	8.7	11.3	8.4
1958	8.5	8.7	8.7	10.3	7.1	6.4	6.1	6.1	6.0	7.2	5.8	5.1	7.0
1959	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.4	6.3							
Other fiber 2/													
1951	10.9	10.1	11.9	8.8	8.8	9.8	11.7	11.6	10.8	12.9	15.0	13.5	11.0
1952	11.2	12.2	13.2	11.3	12.0	10.4	7.9	9.5	9.7	10.0	10.7	12.2	10.7
1953	5.2	6.4	3.5	4.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.3	3.7	4.9	7.2	7.1	4.9
1954	7.1	6.1	6.8	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.6	10.4	8.4	6.5	6.1
1955	6.3	6.5	5.6	6.7	8.1	6.8	5.4	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.0	6.1
1956	4.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.1	5.4	5.8	6.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.8	5.2
1957	4.6	4.3	5.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	5.5	6.4	5.6	6.9	5.3
1958	4.4	7.5	8.7	8.3	12.7	13.8	14.2	11.2	10.5	9.4	5.6	4.0	9.3
1959	3.8	5.4	5.7	5.5	5.4	5.4							

1/ Consumption on the worsted system is taken as the sum of top and noil combed. 2/ Prior to January 1953, man-made fibers other than rayon and acetate were included in "other fiber." 3/ Does not include top coverted from tow without combing.

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1951 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1951	35.3	36.7	39.6	41.7	42.0	42.0	46.5	45.5	45.9	47.1	45.1	45.2	42.5
1952	43.4	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.2	41.9	43.4	42.7	43.8	44.2	43.8	42.7
1953	43.6	46.1	45.3	47.9	45.1	44.0	42.3	45.6	47.4	46.8	46.7	45.8	44.7
1954	45.4	42.8	43.4	43.2	43.2	42.3	41.0	41.8	43.6	43.2	44.0	42.9	43.0
1955	41.9	42.0	41.4	41.1	41.9	40.2	40.3	39.2	39.3	38.2	39.8	40.1	40.4
1956	39.8	39.1	40.0	40.4	38.9	40.2	39.4	39.0	38.9	39.1	40.4	40.5	39.6
1957	39.0	39.2	39.6	38.1	37.0	37.2	36.2	35.2	35.3	34.4	31.6	33.0	36.6
1958	36.4	35.1	33.7	34.3	34.5	35.5	35.2	33.6	33.8	33.3	32.9	35.3	34.5
1959	35.6	35.3	36.4	35.8	35.5	36.6							
Other wool, reprocessed wool, and reused wool 1/													
1951	48.3	45.5	42.8	44.3	42.5	43.5	40.3	40.8	41.6	41.2	43.1	42.4	43.2
1952	43.8	43.6	42.0	42.6	42.4	45.7	46.2	42.6	43.0	42.2	41.5	41.9	43.2
1953	43.1	40.6	40.1	37.0	41.2	42.2	44.6	40.1	38.4	38.5	36.6	40.2	41.3
1954	40.6	41.6	41.0	41.0	42.5	44.7	45.5	42.5	41.1	41.5	40.4	43.2	42.2
1955	43.4	42.0	41.3	42.4	41.1	43.1	42.9	41.9	42.5	44.3	42.0	43.6	42.5
1956	43.7	43.2	42.6	42.0	42.7	41.0	42.8	42.1	41.2	40.9	38.7	41.3	41.9
1957	40.4	40.3	39.9	40.6	40.5	41.2	42.2	43.0	41.4	40.7	43.6	46.0	41.5
1958	39.9	41.7	41.7	41.6	42.4	43.0	42.3	42.2	41.8	41.5	40.8	41.8	41.7
1959	40.9	41.0	40.4	41.0	40.8	40.9							
Manmade fiber 2/													
1951	7.0	8.3	7.6	6.1	7.2	6.6	5.5	5.3	5.0	4.3	4.2	4.4	6.0
1952	4.3	4.9	6.6	6.0	6.2	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1
1953	8.7	8.2	8.9	9.4	8.6	8.2	8.1	8.8	8.3	8.6	9.6	7.2	8.5
1954	8.0	10.1	10.5	11.0	9.9	9.3	9.7	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	10.2	10.4
1955	11.1	12.6	13.7	12.8	13.2	12.9	13.1	14.5	14.1	13.0	13.8	11.8	13.1
1956	11.9	12.7	12.8	13.2	13.9	14.0	13.5	14.2	15.1	15.2	15.8	13.6	13.8
1957	15.9	15.3	15.8	16.7	18.0	16.8	16.7	17.0	18.6	20.0	20.2	16.9	17.2
1958	19.6	19.6	21.2	20.2	19.3	17.7	18.8	20.4	20.4	21.5	22.3	19.1	20.0
1959	19.7	20.1	19.8	19.5	20.3	19.1							
Other fiber 2/													
1951	9.4	9.5	10.0	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.7	8.4	7.5	7.4	7.6	8.0	8.3
1952	8.5	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.4	8.2	7.5	9.2	9.2	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.0
1953	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.7	5.1	5.6	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.1	7.1	6.8	5.5
1954	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.4	3.7	3.8	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.4
1955	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.0
1956	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.3	4.6	4.8	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.7
1957	4.7	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	4.7
1958	4.1	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.8
1959	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.4							

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.

2/ Prior to January 1953, manmade fibers other than rayon and acetate were included in "other fiber".

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.--Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1950 to date

Fiber	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Shorn and pulled wool of the sheep													
1950	80.3	80.3	81.2	81.6	81.6	79.1	75.5	78.4	78.5	76.8	74.7	74.2	79.2
1951	73.9	71.4	72.5	63.0	54.6	52.0	38.7	56.2	57.4	65.5	64.5	69.8	64.6
1952	71.1	73.8	72.0	72.4	70.9	74.5	75.1	78.5	75.2	74.2	75.5	73.9	73.9
1953	73.6	73.4	73.4	74.9	73.0	74.0	74.7	77.7	75.8	74.3	75.5	75.3	74.6
1954	72.8	74.8	76.1	74.9	74.2	71.5	69.7	71.3	73.2	69.7	71.7	71.7	72.8
1955	67.3	67.3	67.1	68.5	72.6	68.5	69.2	70.3	71.9	70.9	70.8	73.1	69.8
1956	73.6	74.0	76.2	71.8	73.7	74.8	71.6	72.4	70.5	71.3	67.1	68.7	72.2
1957	72.5	74.3	72.1	73.0	69.8	68.5	70.4	69.0	69.8	69.3	66.1	65.8	70.4
1958	65.6	64.2	65.5	59.2	60.5	64.9	68.9	68.9	69.0	68.5	67.4	69.9	66.5
1959	75.0	73.2	72.6	75.0	74.2	74.8							
Other wool 1/													
1950	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.8	3.1	4.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.4
1951	2.5	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.0	3.7	3.0
1952	2.7	2.1	3.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	4.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	2.5
1953	4.0	5.5	5.0	5.3	4.3	6.6	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.1
1954	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0	2.1
1955	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9
1956	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.5
1957	1.0	.9	1.0	.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	.7	.9	.9	1.1	.9	1.0
1958	1.0	.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1	.8	1.0	.9	.8	.6	.9
1959	.5	.5	.5	---	---	---							
Reused and reprocessed wool 1/													
1950	10.8	9.2	9.7	9.4	9.2	10.1	11.5	8.7	9.8	9.7	10.2	8.7	9.7
1951	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.1	9.2	8.5	13.1	5.0	8.5	6.8	7.3	5.8	8.5
1952	6.8	5.9	4.7	4.8	5.9	8.4	10.4	6.2	5.9	5.6	4.4	4.6	6.8
1953	5.4	4.0	5.0	4.8	5.9	4.8	7.1	4.1	5.0	4.4	7.7	4.4	5.1
1954	7.4	7.5	8.3	6.8	7.4	9.1	7.9	8.9	9.1	7.7	7.7	8.1	8.0
1955	9.1	8.6	9.8	7.9	6.2	6.3	6.9	6.2	7.7	8.0	7.8	8.2	7.8
1956	7.1	7.0	6.4	8.3	8.3	6.2	8.5	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.6	9.7	7.9
1957	9.7	8.1	9.3	10.2	8.0	8.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	11.2	10.0	9.7	9.6
1958	7.9	9.2	9.6	12.4	12.5	12.0	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.4	10.7	10.2	10.2
1959	8.4	9.7	10.0	8.9	9.8	10.1							
Man-made fiber 2/													
1950	2.4	4.0	3.0	3.4	3.8	4.5	5.5	5.7	5.8	7.2	9.4	12.3	5.6
1951	11.7	13.8	13.4	22.0	29.4	31.9	37.1	31.4	27.7	21.5	22.3	17.5	20.8
1952	17.4	15.8	18.6	17.6	17.2	12.2	9.6	11.5	13.2	14.2	14.0	16.1	15.1
1953	15.3	16.0	15.6	14.0	15.7	13.7	12.7	11.9	13.4	14.5	10.7	13.5	14.1
1954	16.8	14.8	12.5	14.9	15.3	16.6	19.1	17.3	15.3	18.2	17.4	17.4	16.2
1955	21.4	21.7	20.6	20.7	18.5	22.1	19.5	20.4	16.6	17.6	18.0	15.9	19.3
1956	16.9	16.4	14.4	17.0	15.0	16.4	16.2	16.6	18.1	17.3	21.8	19.5	17.2
1957	15.8	15.0	16.2	13.7	17.9	19.1	16.0	18.2	18.6	17.5	21.5	22.0	17.3
1958	24.6	24.0	22.0	25.5	23.9	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.8	20.2	20.0	18.0	21.0
1959	14.6	16.0	16.0	15.0	15.0	14.1							
Other fiber 2/													
1950	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.1
1951	2.7	2.4	1.9	2.4	3.2	4.0	7.4	4.6	4.3	3.8	3.9	3.2	3.1
1952	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.7
1953	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	.9	.7	1.4	1.1	1.0	.9	1.1	1.1
1954	.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	.8	.6	.3	.8	.3	1.9	1.0	.8	.9
1955	.8	.8	.8	.9	.8	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	.9	1.2
1956	.7	.8	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	1.2
1957	1.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.7
1958	.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.4
1959	1.5	.6	.9	---	---	---							

1/ As defined in the Wool Products Labeling Act of 1939.
2/ Prior to January 1953, synthetics other than rayon and acetate were included with "other fibers."

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 20.--Production of woven carpets and rugs, United States, by months, 1946 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1946	3,678	3,499	4,003	4,552	4,322	4,387	3,734	4,375	4,479	5,611	4,550	4,814	52,004
1947	5,142	4,769	5,340	6,413	5,802	6,272	5,084	5,804	5,929	7,449	6,279	6,962	71,245
1948	6,828	7,136	8,718	7,699	7,486	8,648	4,881	7,285	8,335	7,794	7,102	7,728	89,640
1949	7,200	6,890	8,201	6,443	5,610	5,421	2,776	5,329	6,048	6,092	6,018	6,696	72,724
1950	6,635	6,802	8,073	7,087	6,998	8,129	4,061	7,153	7,689	7,942	8,024	7,148	85,741
1951	7,544	7,297	7,286	6,819	5,411	4,858	1,849	3,633	3,615	4,436	3,976	3,917	60,641
1952	5,252	4,973	5,445	5,861	5,051	3,057	2,512	4,562	5,775	7,254	5,904	6,442	62,088
1953	6,552	6,589	7,227	6,929	5,436	5,388	3,111	5,017	5,447	5,867	4,353	4,921	66,837
1954	4,759	5,076	5,663	5,024	4,264	4,344	2,374	4,565	5,169	5,093	4,101	4,883	55,315
1955	4,894	4,933	5,914	5,346	4,684	5,301	2,742	4,923	5,608	5,601	5,063	5,536	60,545
1956	5,362	5,847	5,968	5,575	5,473	4,886	3,111	5,868	5,817	5,952	5,141	4,967	63,967
1957	5,898	5,478	5,685	5,595	5,763	3,831	3,181	4,461	4,700	5,058	3,676	4,031	56,357
1958	4,285	4,164	4,354	4,099	3,169	3,116	2,461	3,815	4,607	5,419	4,527	5,165	49,181
1959	5,014	5,448	5,692	5,923	4,964								

From American Carpet Institute, Incorporated.

Table 21.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems, United States, January-June 1950-59

System	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Worsted	67.3	63.9	52.7	58.8	53.8	48.4	50.6	49.6	47.1	52.4
Woolen	32.7	36.1	47.3	41.2	46.2	51.6	49.4	50.4	52.9	47.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.--Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption by grades, January-June 1950-59

Grade	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
60's and finer	56.8	58.0	52.6	50.3	52.6	53.1	53.6	51.3	49.9	50.8
50's and up to 60's	33.7	32.4	35.0	36.2	33.3	35.4	35.4	39.3	40.5	39.9
48's and coarser	9.5	9.6	12.4	13.5	14.1	11.5	11.0	9.4	9.6	9.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.--Production and manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, 1951-58

Year	Production		
	Scatter rugs, bathmats and sets (rugs 4 ft. x 6 ft. or smaller)	Rugs and carpeting, including roll goods (rugs larger than 4 ft. x 6 ft.)	Total
	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards	1,000 square yards
1951	15,070	6,076	21,146
1952	19,146	10,420	29,566
1953 January-June	10,587	6,976	17,563
	Manufacturers' shipments		
1953 July-December	12,224	9,309	21,533
1954	24,891	29,520	54,411
1955	30,477	47,345	77,822
1956	28,949	54,228	83,177
1957	30,725	68,926	99,651
1958	34,046	79,451	113,497

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M 22L Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.--Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted products, United States, 1952-58

Yarn	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Cotton	74.3	86.3	92.4	86.8	64.4	64.4	65.3
Rayon and acetate	2[illegible].2	[illegible].9	31.4	73.1	88.4	106.2	93.2
Wool	) .6	) .4	) 3.3	) 12.3	6.8	14.8	23.4
Other	)	)	)	)	12.2	17.6	24.8
Total	[illegible]7.1	94.[illegible]	127.1	172.2	171.8	203.0	206.7

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M 22L Bureau of the Census.

Table 25.--Wool, cotton and manmade fibers used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, 1956 to date

Year and quarter	Quantity			
	Wool (clean basis)	Cotton		Manmade fiber
	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1956				
January-March	1,231	21.7	10,420	1,868
April-June	629	26.1	12,509	1,638
July-September	958	17.9	8,610	1,443
October-December	2,078	27.9	13,393	986
Total 1/	4,896	93.6	44,931	5,935
1957				
January-March	4,445	43.9	21,083	2,119
April-June	1,715	27.7	13,281	1,273
July-September	3,174	14.3	6,862	425
October-December	1,370	20.4	9,769	263
Total 1/	10,704	106.2	50,995	2/5,519
1958				
January-March	1,929	24.6	11,808	137
April-June	1,816	24.1	11,568	135
July-September	3,803	23.2	11,144	752
October-December	3,377	25.3	12,135	803
Total 1/	10,925	97.2	46,655	2/3,591
1959				
January-March 3/	2,764	20.7	9,946	484

1/ Totals were made before data were rounded to thousands. 2/ Includes certain items partly estimated from annual reports. Not available on a quarterly basis. 3/ Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Department of Defense.

Table 26.--Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing, United States, January-June 1957-59

Type of garment	Number of garments cut			Percentage change 1959 from	
	1957 (26 weeks)	1958 (26 weeks)	1959 (26 weeks)	1957	1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent	Percent
Suits, total	11,267	8,887	10,523	-6.6	+18.4
Regular-weight	7,626	5,686	6,139	-19.5	+8.0
Summer-weight	3,641	3,201	4,384	+20.4	+37.0
50 percent or more wool	1,582	1,290	1,995	+26.1	+54.7
Man-made fibers	1,974	1,799	2,389	+16.0	+25.0
Other	85	112			
Separate dress and sport trousers	36,864	30,372	44,834	+21.6	+47.6
50 percent or more wool	8,772	5,838	7,449	-15.1	+27.6
Other	28,092	24,534	37,385	+33.1	+52.4
Dress and sport coats	---	3,976	5,648	---	+42.1
Overcoats and topcoats	2,970	1,792	2,450	-17.5	+36.7

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 27.--Percentage distribution of cuttings of men's tailored clothing by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-June 1957-59

Type of garment	1957	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Summer-weight suits	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 percent or more wool	43.4	40.3	45.5
Man-made fibers	54.2	56.2	54.5
Other	2.4	3.5	
Separate dress and sport trousers	100.0	100.0	100.0
50 percent or more wool	23.8	19.2	16.6
Other	76.2	80.8	83.4

Derived from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 28.--Cuttings of specified items of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-May, 1957-59

Type of garment	1957	1958	1959	Percentage change 1959 from 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	74,091	67,320	72,911	+8.3
Rayon and acetate	33,554	33,551	33,955	+1.2
Other	40,537	33,769	38,956	+15.4
Skirts	35,028	35,928	46,596	+29.7
Rayon and acetate	6,312	5,712	8,736	+52.9
Other	28,716	30,216	37,860	+25.3
Suits	4,743	4,265	5,217	+22.3
Rayon and acetate	2,054	1,324	1,914	+44.6
Other	2,689	2,941	3,303	+12.3
Coats	9,771	9,044	8,939	-1.2
Blouses	82,344	74,460	80,820	+8.5
Cotton	61,152	57,588	60,156	+4.5
Other	21,192	16,872	20,664	+22.5

Compiled from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

Table 29.--Percentage distribution of cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-May, 1957-59

Type of garment	1957	1958	1959
	Percent	Percent	Percent
Dresses (unit-priced)	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	45.3	49.8	46.6
Other	54.7	50.2	53.4
Skirts	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	18.0	15.9	18.7
Other	82.0	84.1	81.3
Suits	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rayon and acetate	43.3	31.0	36.7
Other	56.7	69.0	63.3
Blouses	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cotton	74.3	77.3	74.4
Other	25.7	22.7	25.6

Derived from Facts for Industry Series M23H, Bureau of the Census.

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	Title	Page
	STATISTICAL SUMMARY Part Ia.--Prices	2
	STATISTICAL SUMMARY Part Ib.--Prices	14
	STATISTICAL SUMMARY Part Ic.--Prices	15
	STATISTICAL SUMMARY Part II - Imports and Exports	16
	STATISTICAL SUMMARY Part III - Mill Activity	17
1	Estimated world sheep numbers, by continent or area, 1956-59	5
2	Estimated world production and consumption of wool, clean basis, 1950 to date	6
3	Estimated world consumption of virgin wool, clean basis, 1956-58	6
4	Exports of wool, actual weight, from Southern Hemisphere surplus-producing countries, 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons through June	7
5	Statistics of world trade in raw wool, tops, yarn, and fabrics, clean basis, 1956-58	7
6	World balance sheet for raw wool, clean basis, 1955-56 to 1958-59	8
7	Estimated 1959 mill consumption and additional imports needed for mill consumption of apparel and carpet wool, scoured basis, United States	10
8	Production of wool, grease basis, in specified countries and world, 1953 to date	18
9	Price per pound of fleece wools, clean basis (Bradford yield), at the London auctions, by Bradford grades, 1957 to date	19
10	Average weekly rate of consumption of apparel and carpet wool on woolen and worsted systems, scoured basis, United States, by months, 1950 to date	20
11	Marketings covered by and payments under the National Wool Act of 1954	21
12	Price per pound of domestic shorn wool at Boston, clean basis, for week ending July 31, 1959, with comparisons	22
13	Number of sheep and lambs shorn, weight per fleece, shorn wool production, and price per pound received by farmers, United States, 1940-59	23
14	Number of stock sheep, number of sheep shorn, and shorn wool production, Native or fleece wool States and Western sheep States, 1949 to date	23
15	Production of woolen and worsted woven goods, United States, January-March 1955-58	24
16	Percentage distribution of production of top by fiber content, United States, by months, 1956 to date	25
17	Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed on the worsted system, United States, by months, 1951 to date	26
18	Percentage distribution of apparel wool and other fiber consumed for the spinning of yarn (except carpet) on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1951 to date	27
19	Percentage distribution of fibers consumed for spinning of carpet and rug yarns on the woolen system, United States, by months, 1950 to date	28
20	Production of woven carpets and rugs, United States, by months, 1946 to date	29
21	Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption on woolen and worsted systems, United States, January-June 1950-59	30
22	Percentage distribution of apparel wool consumption by grades, January-June 1950-59	30
23	Production and manufacturers' shipments of tufted rugs and carpeting, United States, 1951-58	31
24	Yarns consumed in the manufacture of tufted products, United States, 1951-58	31
25	Wool, cotton and manmade fibers used by the military forces, United States, by quarters, January-March 1956 to date	32
26	Cuttings of specified items of men's tailored clothing, United States, January-June 1957-59	33
27	Percentage distribution of cuttings of men's tailored clothing by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-June 1957-59	33
28	Cuttings of specified items of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-May 1957-59	34
29	Percentage distribution of cuttings of women's, misses', and juniors' outerwear garments by fiber content and type of garment, United States, January-May 1957-59	34

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